

Identity

Lest We Forget

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November 2003

Issue 38

Trafalgar Club Annual Dinner



A report from the Trafalgar Club's annual dinner

What I Want For My Daughter



Jenny Roberts speaks of her hopes for her daughter

Page 18

Yorkshire's #1 Euro candidate Nick Cass leads a demonstration against the media silence on anti-white racist attacks

JUSTICE FOR LEE MASSEY - YORKSHIRE BNP DEMONSTRATION



November's News

■ MORE BRIT JOBS GO TO ASIA



Banking giant HSBC is to move 4,000 British jobs to India, China and Malaysia in the biggest single export of finance jobs. For the uninformed, HSBC stands for Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, so this particular manifestation of global capitalism comes easy to them. With Lloyds TSB, Prudential, Aviva, Axa, Abbey National and the UK finance operations of General Electric all moving jobs to Asia mainly India, Consultants Accenture predict that by the end of this decade 70,000 British insurance and finance jobs will have been exported.

This does not include the numerous call centre jobs going to India that are reported almost daily. It includes all the above yes, HSBC again with 8,000 plus BT, British Airways, Powergen and now Britain's National Rail Enquiries. In regard to the latter, Unions have warned it would lead to worse chaos on the railways and threaten more than 1,000 British jobs.

■ WHITES BARRED FROM SUBSIDISED HOMES

White homeless families will be

barred from renting some 1500 new homes to be built on several sites across South London with the help of a £60 million subsidy from the taxpayer. Much of the accommodation will only be open to those from the ethnic minorities (surely that's whites in much of South London?), HIV sufferers, alcoholics and ex-offenders.

Three housing associations are taking part in the Housing Corporation-funded South Thames Housing Project. Its deputy chairman, Sir Norman Wakefield, said: "The associations have a commitment to new black and ethnic minority groups. Without that we would not feel able to give our full-bodied support." The building will be done by a single private contractor, Countrywide Properties. This name has popped up before in accommodation for "asylum seekers".

A separate news announcement was that some 500 West African asylum seekers, mainly from Liberia, identified by the United Nations as in need of special protection are to come to Britain under a new resettlement scheme. Perhaps they will be going to the new South London accommodation.

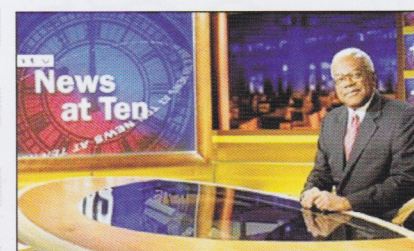
■ MOSLEMS SCALP SIKH BOY

A TEENAGE Sikh paper-boy in Birmingham was scalped by Islamic extremists who cut his unshorn locks with scissors after ambushing him on his round. Five youths hurled racist abuse at him before slashing his T-shirt

and cutting his three-foot long hair which he had been growing since birth.

The attack last month has heightened tensions between the two religious groups. And the long-suffering white 'abos' in Birmingham will no doubt be the Johnnie Honky in the middle.

■ TOO MANY BLACKS ON TV



Enough is enough Trev!

Veteran broadcaster Sir Ludovic Kennedy angered the race relations industry last month when he said that television "had more than its fair share of black participation". He added that there is now hardly a TV pub, police station, soap, vox pop or ad without rather more than its share of black participants.

It gives pleasure to see a renowned old liberal suddenly seeing common sense. Perhaps it was his wartime experience as a naval officer at last coming through.

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in typed/electronic format
PO Box 97, Newmarket,
Suffolk, CB8 8WT

Email: Identitymatters@yahoo.co.uk

More Lies on the Effects of the EU Constitution

Tony Blair is an actor; and a good actor finds that lying comes easily. He lied to us about Iraq and the "weapons of mass destruction", he lied to us about being "tough on crime" and, through his ministerial spokesmen, he has lied to us about the weight of immigrant numbers. In Brussels in October he said that in regard to the proposed new EU constitution: "There will not be a referendum. The reason for this is that the constitution does not fundamentally change the relationship between the UK and the EU." He has lied again.

The new EU constitution creates a full-time EU president, a European foreign minister, doubles the power of the European Parliament, makes majority voting the norm in EU business, will allow Brussels to set all taxes, puts the European Commission in charge of justice and home affairs, and vastly increases the jurisdiction of the European Court. Therefore, how can Blair contend that this is not going to make fundamental changes? No wonder the Queen and her advisers joined those of us expressing concern about the effects the EU constitution will have.

Several other EU nations, almost certainly Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, and Luxembourg will hold referendums and France and Italy are likely to. The BNP demands that Britons too should have the right to vote in a referendum.

At the European Parliamentary elections in June next year the BNP will be emphasising the above issues which threaten our very independence. Let us also draw voters attention to the many ways in which the EU will be hitting us in our pockets.

Every British tax-payer currently pays £101 a year towards Europe. However, France is currently demanding that the £2billion a year rebate we get is dumped, which would mean that Britain pays a total of £7billion a year, while France would only pay £1.6billion.

So far Britain has abstained from joining the Euro currency zone, although it is Blair's and the Liberal Democrats' intention for us to do so at the time when they think they can get away with it. Last month it was reported that Greeks were rioting in Athens - led by the Police! - over the rise in prices. In Ireland a TV poll revealed that because of a savage rise in the rate of inflation 89 per cent of people now regretted joining the Euro. A similar figure was reported earlier in the year from Germany, where prices continue to rise and rise. Similar complaints come from the people in France, Italy and Spain. And what has the Euro done for employment and investment? Germany, once the powerhouse of Europe, is now stagnant with an unemployment rate of over four million, nearly four times that of Britain. Unemployment in France and Italy has also gone up since becoming part of the Eurozone. As for foreign investment in the Eurozone, leading accountancy firm Ernst & Young revealed earlier this year that in 2002 such investments fell by more than twice as much as in the UK.

Numerous fiddles

Then we have all the fiddles that go on every year. According to a European Commission inquiry in June the majority of European Union member states have fraudulently claimed £120 million each of agricultural subsidies. The main offenders were France, Greece and Italy. Then there is the scandal over the disappearance of millions of euros in slush

funds and fictitious contracts. Time and time again Romano Prodi, the European Commission president, has brushed off the findings of several reports that have tried to find where the money has gone.

How can any honest politician really believe that the proposed Federal Europe will be to Britain's advantage? The majority of those who do support it, such as Blair and Kennedy, do so because they see it as a stepping stone to an ultimate World Government of global capitalism. It will do nothing to help the survival of the European as a culture and as a race.

EU means more non-European immigrants in Britain

The majority of the people who vote for the BNP do so because of the firm line we have taken on asylum seekers and mass immigration in general. However, there is also growing support for our opposition to a federal Europe, without being 'anti-Europe' as such. The British public still remembers Sangatte, which France found convenient to dump unwanted asylum seekers on us instead of returning them to the last country they came from. Now we have several sons of Sangatte operating out of various French ports. However, the most worrying development is that under EU legislation immigrants given permission to stay in one EU country can now move to another without let or hindrance. One result is that nearly a thousand Somali families have departed from Holland to Leicester, where the handouts are that much better. Since 2001 more than 500 'Dutch' Somali pupils have joined the city's school register.

We must tell those voters who are incensed about the immigration flood but comparatively indifferent to the EU, that BNP MEPs can really have some effect in cutting down the flow. We will suggest, for starters, that we follow the practice in Holland where asylum seekers are taken to registration centres where 60 per cent of claims are rejected in 48 hours and immediate deportation follows. Most importantly, we must follow the example of France which has opted out of several parts of the European Convention on Human Rights to enable them to deport asylum seekers without being blocked by the courts, as is being done in Britain with the enormous legal costs being paid for by the British taxpayer. Importantly, we will not be alone.

Our MEPs will work in co-operation with the MEPs of the French Front National, the Belgian Flamms Block and Dutch and Italian patriotic parties.



John Bean
Editor

A Trap For Fools

Nick Griffin looks at some of the tricks pulled by our increasingly desperate opponents



THE POWERS THAT BE are terrified at the growing prospect for a really historic British National Party electoral breakthrough next June. As a result, with the future of their whole multi-culti, anti-British 'Project' at stake, our opponents can be relied on to throw everything possible at us over the next eight months.

Many of their stunts are plain for all to see: Smears in the media; massive campaigns by the left-wingers who have hijacked many trade unions; proposed changes in the rules on the granting of party political broadcasts on TV, and many more besides. Running parallel to these open attacks on us, however, are a number of even more underhand initiatives – cloak and dagger attempts at destabilisation by exploiting, or if necessary creating, 'divisions within'.

Examples of just how far some of our opponents are prepared to go have been given in recent months by three reports in national newspapers. In the final days before one of our target by-elections, both *The Mirror* and *The Express* ran full page 'exposes' of how one of our councillors, having split up with his wife, was now going out with a BNP activist – a younger woman.

Silly story

It was a silly non-story, shocking perhaps only to Liberal Democrats who would have expected one of their own councillors to go off with a young boy! Interestingly, however, the papers had known about it for several months, so they had clearly kept it for this special occasion. And so desperate were their owners (Messrs Blank and Desmond respectively, both part of the Levy

group of wealthy circle of Zionist backers who have bought the Labour party) to stop the BNP winning another council seat that their editors felt it worthwhile devoting an entire page each to trying to influence the couple of hundred readers their papers have in that one single ward. Such desperation reveals an unhinged hatred that says far more about those who oppose us than it does about our still small party.

More recently, another full-page (bar a couple of adverts) report, this time in the liberal-left Sunday heavyweight, *The Observer*, went to even further extremes – which is where the question of attempted destabilisation from within arises.

About a month back, a female journalist from *The Observer* telephoned our press office to ask for help researching a story "about the growing number of women getting involved in the BNP." She was duly put in touch with several of our lady members, including Bev Jones, who in just a few months has already become by far the most industrious, efficient and successful (measuring success by the number of active groups newly established or revitalised) Regional Organiser the party has ever had in the North West of England.

That said, while the number of women involved with the party most certainly has grown, it's only a welcome trickle, rather than a flood, so we were somewhat puzzled over why one of the Sunday heavyweights was really interested. Several one-to-one interviews later, however, the answer became obvious.

Twisting

Throughout each of her interviews, *The Observer's* Amelia Hill repeatedly tried to bring the conversation round to feminism, and to encourage the BNP ladies to accept her analysis that the party was either encouraging or accepting a shift towards feminism. "Wouldn't it help to do away with the old 'male thug' image if the party adopted a feminist stance?" was typical of the general thrust, repeated over and over again from slightly different angles.

In each case, every one of her BNP interviewees answered that they weren't feminists, and that – while they all obviously admired the women who had struggled to get the vote (as part, incidentally, of a general fight to wrest political power from the hands of a smug upper class, who only gave the vote to working men under great pressure) – modern 'feminism' is in fact an unnatural and thoroughly divisive aspect of a Political Correctness that everyone in the BNP detests.

Amelia then tried again, picking on abortion for the next possibility of the 'hoped for' feminist influence. Again, she didn't get the answer she really wanted, with the BNP ladies either stating they were against it on all but genuine medical grounds or, in one case, saying that it was in the end largely a matter for the conscience of the couple or woman involved, but saying



BEV JONES, (with husband David): by far the most industrious, efficient and successful Regional Organiser the party has ever had in the North West of England.

so within the context of having been in the position of having an abortion or becoming a single mother herself, and going on to raise her son by her own efforts. Her personal stance on the matter was therefore crystal clear, and she also pointed out that the BNP itself is opposed to abortion on demand and, indeed, under most circumstances.

Thesis in tatters

From the point of view of a left-wing feminist writing for a left-wing newspaper, all the answers could thus only be viewed as 'reactionary' and anti-feminist. Once again, her thesis that the BNP was falling under the influence of a feminist clique lay in tatters.

When the story appeared, however, it became clear that Amelia is one of those journalists who operates according to the injunction to "never let the truth get in the way of a good story."

Having failed to get 'feminist' quotes from any BNP ladies, she simply made them up, putting liberal psycho-babble about 'empowerment' into their mouths. Meanwhile, the headline of the article screamed about the 'far-right', wooing women with "vows of feminism." The fact that the article itself made no mention of any 'vows' of any sort, let alone feminist ones, again didn't act as a deterrent; the aim of the article was to give the impression that feminism is taking over the BNP, so the totally groundless headline was written to fit the thesis, regardless of the facts.

Why? Had the editor and journalist responsible suddenly decided to stop smearing the BNP and tell the truth for once? Clearly not, because the whole thrust of the article was a lie based on blatant disregard for the facts. Had they decided that it would be a good idea to run a story which would tend to undermine their average reader's hostility to British nationalism? Hardly. For one thing, the article ended with another inaccurate quote from my wife, only this time her words were twisted to make her sound like a moronic racist, so the average Mr. & Ms *Observer* Reader would have finished the article and shuddered over their Fairtrade muesli.

Divisive feminism

So what was the true aim of this bizarre and inaccurate non-story? It did contain one clue: A mention of how such 'feminist' views had supposedly "enraged hardliners," such as *Identity* editor John Bean, who had published an article giving the BNP's standard critique of divisive and fundamentally unnatural feminist ideology only an issue before.

As John points out elsewhere, however, this was another lie – he hadn't even spoken to the journalist in question as he was on holiday on the Isle of Skye at the time and, in any case, there is no difference at all between his views on feminism and the actual opinions on the same subject of the BNP ladies interviewed.

That little attempt at troublemaking, therefore, came to nothing, but it is clear that the overall purpose of the article wasn't to

upset John Bean. The real aim was obvious to us even before the article appeared, because Amelia Hill's line of questioning and attempts to put words into our ladies' mouths gave the game away: to create an artificial but nevertheless potentially damaging division in the party over feminism, and in particular to give ammunition to those who are trying to undermine the commitment of our activist hardcore.

Although the vast majority of our members and supporters are very happy with the progress of the last few years, and with the various changes that have helped make such success possible, there is a small but noisy alliance of ancien regime malcontents and 'rival' small-fish-in-even-smaller-ponds who seize on anything they possibly can to cause us problems. Some of these people, beyond a shadow of a doubt, are the paid 'moles' which opponents like *Searchlight* have spent years cultivating.

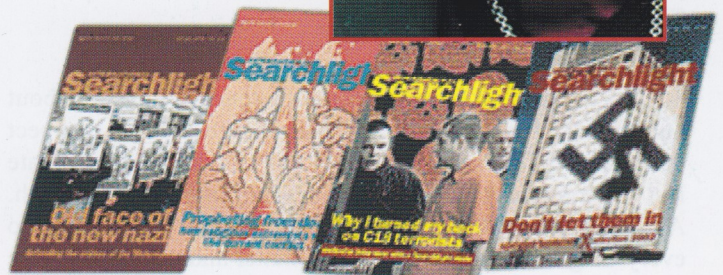
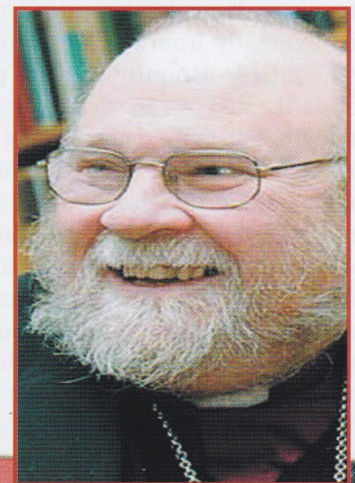
The 'sell-out' myth

These peoples' most common tactic is peddling the lie that the party's very necessary improvement in image and determination to adapt our message to political reality is a matter not of commonsense and maturity, but of 'sell-out' and a drift to 'liberalism.' It's not true, of course, but these people aren't interested in the truth, they're interested in damaging the British National Party. The deliberately misleading *Observer* report was, as we predicted, seized upon by them. Internet discussion groups and various fringe publications all leapt on the bogus bandwagon to criticise the "BNP embracing feminism and political correctness." The *Searchlight* team who had briefed Ms Hill can read their silly targets like an open children's story book.

No one who knows the kind of people involved in these little groups of muckrakers and smear-mongers will be in the least surprised by this, but some readers may be a little taken aback by the fact that a major national newspaper would devote the best part of a page to a piece of fiction designed to give ammunition to four or five lunatic fringe grouplets to use against the BNP.

But, as already discussed, we've seen *The Mirror* and *The Express* running huge stories whose clear purpose is to influence the handful of readers they each have in a single local

BISHOP OF BURNLEY:
He trots out the scriptures according to 'Searchlight' every time there's an election in the East Lancashire town. His message gets front page coverage every time, with his latest intervention in the Lanehead by-election, actually appearing on polling day itself.



"... the vast majority of our members and supporters are very happy with the progress of the last few years, and with the various changes that have helped make such success possible ..."

council ward. Why should anyone be surprised to see the ultra-liberal *Observer* (sister paper to *The Guardian*) giving over space for *Searchlight*-inspired black propaganda tricks?

Historic opportunity

The plain truth is this: In just eight months time the British National Party will have the best chance of making a truly historic breakthrough of unprecedented proportions. The years of smears, threats, violence, lies held us back, but they haven't stopped us. Our own careless extremism led to many own goals, but we've cleaned up our act and – for the most part – put such foolishness behind us. As a result, and with the asylum crisis bringing the whole multi-racial 'experiment' to the brink of mayhem and total collapse, we're on a roll.

We know it, and our opponents know it. They've spent some fifty years creating their multi-culti fantasy island, and now they see us heading for the power we need to undo the whole sorry mess. They see their fellow multi-racists in places like Switzerland coming a cropper, and they know that their Project hangs by a worn thread in Britain as well. They are scared of us – and well they should be, because we're not just going to stop them, we're going to destroy the nightmare world they've created.

As I write, Labour Home Secretary David Blunkett is on the radio saying that he would like to "ban the BNP", but that, unfortunately, he is not allowed to. Up and down the country, scarcely a day goes by without another town seeing an emergency meeting by left-wing union bosses, all the other political parties, slimy neo-Marxist clerics and every shade of 'ethnic' to work out their campaign to "stop the BNP next June."

Tip of the iceberg

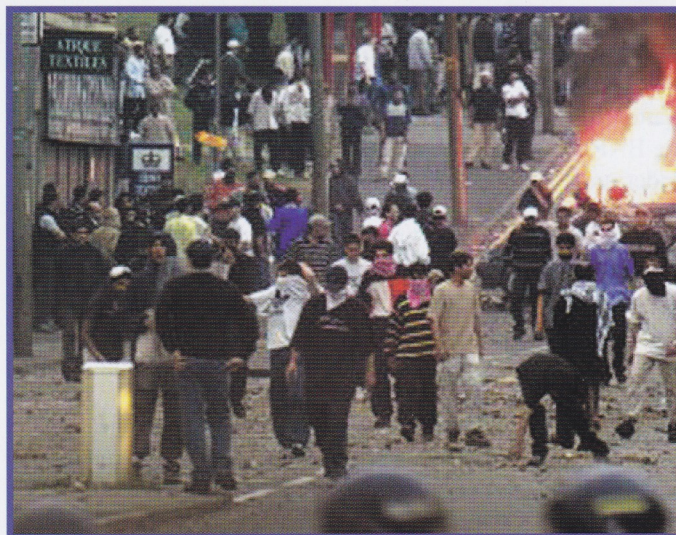
It all adds up to the most intense campaign ever launched against any political party in British history, and that's only the bits of the iceberg we can see. Meanwhile, submerged in the depths – in the murky world of the intelligence services, the secret political police in Special Branch, in the editorial rooms of newspapers and the BBC, and among the Zionist race-haters at *Searchlight* and their hireling traitors – there is a parallel campaign of dirty tricks and subversion.

These people know from long experience that attacks which appear to come from within the ranks of an organisation are generally much more effective than those which are self-evidently from visible opponents. Pressure and attacks from outside naturally tends to produce even greater group solidarity and a renewed determination to stick together and win. Far more demoralising is what appears to be self-inflicted damage through personal rivalry, backstabbing and the spreading of false rumours about the local or national leadership by individuals who have wormed their way in to peoples' confidence as "good nationalists".

Faced with such seemingly irrational dysfunctionism, a natural reaction among some good-hearted but slightly naïve members is to ask themselves why they should bother, and to sit on their hands for a while or even give up and drop out. This, of course, is precisely what the string-pullers behind such subversion have in mind.

Last ditch efforts

Such is the level of our most bitter opponents' concern about our potential breakthrough next year that that we must expect them to throw every single 'mole' they have into a desperate last ditch attempt to derail our preparations for June 10th. And each one of those sad, wretched traitors will in turn do everything in their power to incite, flatter and con anyone else



If you want to know what a multi-racial society in overcrowded Britain really means, you must imagine a boot stamping on a human face – forever.

they can identify with some kind of gripe or grudge into furthering their campaign of disruption.

We must not allow this to happen. Next June's combination of European elections and local council boundary changes provide a once in a political generation opportunity. If we miss our chance, both in terms of European seats and getting a real foothold in local government, we will miss out on an instant five to ten year leap forward. Since we only have perhaps twenty years in which to restore our national freedom and prevent our grandchildren facing oppressed minority status in this homeland of ours, we just cannot afford to throw away five or ten years.

Brutal reality

Last month, as the little groupies plotting to try to push the BNP off course enjoyed their planned orgy of scheming and backstabbing, 29-year-old Lee Massey lay on a life support machine in Leeds General Infirmary. The victim of a brutal race attack by a gang of Iranian 'asylum seekers,' his wife was already having to come to terms with the fact that, even if he managed to live, her Lee would not only never play rugby again, but would probably never be able to do anything at all for himself. Their three-year-old daughter, still too young to understand a fraction of what had happened, will never have a daddy who can push her on a swing, drive her to her first date, or walk her down the aisle.

Adding insult to Lee's terrible injuries, all this is described as just a "minor incident" by the institutionally anti-white racists in the press department of West Yorkshire police, and covered up by almost the entire local and national media. **White victims are invisible; the pain of our own people doesn't count.**

Unless we win the power we need to change things radically, the future will be full of such tragedies. Forget the sickly propaganda waffle about 'tolerance', 'diversity' and 'love'. If you want to know what a multi-racial society in overcrowded Britain really means, you must imagine a boot stamping on a human face – forever.

If you can put up with that, you'll put this magazine down, fall for the tricks and lies of our opponents, and become a spectator as they murder our nation. But if the thought of that multi-culti boot sickens you as much as it sickens me, I'll see you on the campaign trail for our big, crucial breakthrough next June.

The Origins of British Family Names – Part 3

STEPHEN MCDONALD concludes his review with a look at the influence of Irish and Scots Gaelic and Welsh languages

In this final article of the series we will have a look at the family names derived from other people's first names.

WHAT COULD BE more personal than to have a surname taken from one's birth parent's name? The naming convention of taking a father's name (patronymics) accounts for many common surnames in use today with six being in the list of the top ten most common names in England and Wales; Jones, Williams, Davies, Evans, Roberts and Johnson.

In the 13th and 14th centuries, when surnames started becoming widespread, a child could have been simply known as Andrew Edward; the boy Andrew whose father is called Edward. Speakers of Welsh added a "s" to the surname to give us, Edwards, Williams, Hughes. The English speakers of northern England and southern Scotland tended to use "son" as a suffix to give us the obvious Richardson, Davidson and Nickson, the latter is more common today as Nixon, likewise Dickson has evolved to Dixon.

Strangely the English language doesn't make any distinction on the basis of gender, whereas the two main languages from which it is derived, Old English and French, do. Thus Mary, daughter of Robert would have been called Mary Robertson and not Mary Robertdaughter.

This is not the case in some other European languages such as Gaelic as we shall see. While patronymics are most common, there are a few surviving examples of surnames deriving from female names, possibly mothers or grandmothers, but overall this is quite rare. Gunnell, common in eastern England derives from Gunnhildr (a common Norse female name). The once popular female name Matilda (of the "Waltzing" variety) was frequently abbreviated to Maude which gives us Maudson, Maude, Mault, Mawson.

Gaelic Names

The Gaelic speakers of northern Scotland and the island of Ireland had been using surnames for about the same period of time as the English and Welsh. Patronymic usage was the dominant feature of naming children.

The prefixes Mc and Mac were used in both countries to indicate "son of", thus we have McDougall, and MacNeil. Some of the spellings have mutated over the centuries so Maxwell is derived from MacSual, meaning son of a small man and Maguire, son of Guaire (Gaelic equivalent of Godfrey).

There is no letter "v" in the Gaelic language and while names such as McVeigh, McVay, and McAvoy exist, they are anglicised derivatives of the same name Mac an Bheatha where "bh" replaces the "v". The name literally translates as "Son of life". The root name has also mutated to give us MacBeth, McBeith and Beatty.

The Gaelic language allows for gender differences and Mac is replaced by Nic to indicate an unmarried daughter, thus Nic Chonaill is the daughter of Chonaill (Connell). In addition to the naming of children after their fathers, the Irish Gaelic speakers often named their children after the grandfathers. Thus O' Brian (also Brien, Brion) means grandson of Brian. This grandparental naming convention was not used by Scots Gaelic speakers.

The Welsh language is also greatly represented among surnames of those living in these islands. Whereas the O' and Mac prefixes are easily identified, the more obscure Welsh prefixes "ab" and "ap" have become corrupted to the letters "b" and "p". The son of Howell would likely have been called ap-Howell in the 14th century. Over time this prefix simply became "p" and the name changed to Powell. We can see the same with ap-Richard, ap-Rice and ap-Rosser (a Welsh form of Roger) to become Pritchard, Price and Prosser respectively. The names ab-Evan and ab-Owen have become today's Bevan and Bowen.

The geographical distribution of surnames makes for fascinating study. Names are not uniformly distributed throughout the British Isles, nor should it be expected that members of the more common surnames are all related. Most of the common surnames have independent, separate origins and a Smith living in Kent may be no blood relation to a Smith living in Worcestershire.

Movement of People

There has been considerable movement of people between the respective parts of the British Isles, and the names that are today dominant in one area may be far removed from the place of origin. For example several tens of thousands of Scots moved into England, particularly the urban centres of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire during the early 1800s.

The year 1801 witnessed the first British census, which collected the names and addresses of every person living in England, Scotland and Wales. Ireland wasn't included in the count until 1821. Although the records have been largely destroyed, the census returns of subsequent years, in particular 1841, allow us today to map mass movements within these islands.

For example, Irish surnames made up over a quarter of all surnames in Liverpool in the 1841 census. Yet there were very few Irish names in counties east of the Pennines, suggesting the hills may have presented a physical or psychological barrier to Irish migration at the time.

Around the same time, thousands of English folk moved to the valleys of South Wales to work in the mines and the infant steel industry. Shropshire and Herefordshire have for centuries been home to thousands of people with names of Welsh origin, whereas East Anglia and the East Midlands had very few names of non-English origin. The growth of the railways allowed people to move more easily and cheaply, over greater distances than had thereto been possible. The rapidly expanding urban centres drew in millions from the surrounding countryside and beyond. In addition there was mass emigration to the colonies and dominions of the Empire.

For every Smith, O'Doyle and McWilliams living in Chicago, Melbourne, Glasgow or London there is a history to that name, a history that will extend over 700 years to a village or market town in the British Isles where the first man or woman walked about with that name. That history is a personal journey that each of us can undertake on a practical level by researching the origins of the name and development of the family tree. It is also a journey each of us can undertake through our understanding of history and our imagination about life in the 13th and 14th centuries in these islands, our ancient homelands.

IAIN DUNCAN SMITH'S 'CLOUD CUCKOO LAND'

ARTHUR KEMP Exposes Tory Lies over Iraq

"We believe the Prime Minister is acting in the national interest today. This is why he is entitled to our support in doing the right thing. Anyone who under-estimates the threat to UK interests from Saddam Hussein has no intention whatsoever of relinquishing his weapons of mass destruction." – Iain Duncan Smith, Tuesday, 18 March, 2003. (1)

"Lambasting the Premier's 'disgraceful' handling of the (WMD) issue, and warning that 'nobody believes a word he says', Mr Duncan Smith tabled resolutions in both Houses of Parliament calling for an independent investigation under the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Act." – Press release by Iain Duncan Smith, 4 June 2003. (2)



THESE TWO PUBLIC statements from the Tory leader sum up better than any commentator the death rattle lies of the Tory Party. Caught between a rock and a hard place – between foolishly having supported Blair and Bush's war against Iraq when it was plain to everyone else that there was no case for war – the increasingly pathetic Tories have now tried to back out of the web of their own deceit and have "demanded a judicial inquiry" into the WMD issue. (3)

The truth is that the ONLY party which dared give publicity to the fact that Bush and Blair's war against Iraq was based on a tissue of lies, was the British National Party - you read all about it first in April 2003 on the BNP website, including the bogus "uranium from Africa" nonsense. (http://www.bnp.org.uk/articles/iraq_lies.htm).

Now that even the US's own officially appointed investigator, David Kay, has admitted that they have not found any weapons of mass destruction (4), the Tories are trying to backtrack and hide the fact that it was their support for Blair which allowed Britain to go to war based on a pack of lies.

It seems that Iain Duncan Smith and his Tory cronies think the British public have as short a memory as the staff at the Tory head office. In a staggering display of dishonesty, the Tories have called "for a full independent judicial inquiry into the way the Prime Minister committed Britain to war in the Middle East." (5)

The Tories enabled Blair to go to War

Yet, it was the Tories and Iain Duncan Smith in particular whose support allowed Blair to survive the March 2003 Commons vote on the issue and go to war in the first place.

It is worthwhile reviewing exactly what was presented in the Blair case for war, the case which the Tories found 'so convincing' just a few months ago:

On 24 September 2002, Blair claimed in Parliament that:

"(Saddam's) weapons of mass destruction programme is active, detailed and growing. The policy of containment is not working. The weapons of mass destruction programme is not shut down. It is up and running.... Iraq has chemical and biological weapons, that Saddam has continued to produce them, that he has existing and active military plans for the use of chemical and

biological weapons, which could be activated within 45 minutes, including against his own Shia population; and that he is actively trying to acquire nuclear weapons capability." (6)

On 25 February 2003, Blair told the House of Commons that:

"The intelligence is clear: (Saddam) continues to believe his WMD programme is essential both for internal repression and for external aggression. The biological agents we believe Iraq can produce include anthrax, botulinum, toxin, aflatoxin and ricin. All eventually result in excruciatingly painful death." (7) Yet, as the UN, and now the US's own official researcher has shown, of any of these weapons, is there nary a trace.

The Labourites must ask themselves: Was Blair lying, or just deceived?

The Tories must ask themselves: Was Duncan-Smith a fool, or just an idiot, to believe Blair?

Duncan-Smith and his tired out Tory liars seem to have forgotten what they themselves said:

"Iain Duncan Smith, leader of the main opposition Conservative Party, said he would back the government line because it was "in the British interest." (8)

"We should take action because it is in the national interest. I believe the prime minister and leader of the opposition stood on the right ground in advancing this policy today," – William Hague, former Tory Leader, Parliament, 18 March 2003. (9)

"Sooner or later we have to face up to some realities. This is not a debate about legality or morality...it's whether or not we have the will to do what we believe and know to be right. I commend the Prime Minister's speech without reservation". – Brian Mawhinney, former Tory chairman, Parliament, 18 March 2003 (10)

"Having listened to the Prime Minister, I am now convinced that action to disarm Iraq is now justified." – Tory MP Andrew Mackay, Parliament, 18 March 2003. (11)

"The Prime Minister has set out a powerful case for disarming Iraq by force if necessary." – Tory MP Nicholas Winterton, Parliament, 18 March 2003. (12)

Winterton was not alone: the Tory Shadow Foreign Secretary Michael Ancram, in a speech to the Welsh Conservative Party Conference in Cardiff in March 2003, pompously declared the following:

"I do believe that if we leave Saddam Hussein armed with WMD now, he will still have to be dealt with later when the risks will almost inevitably be much higher. We will support Tony Blair on Iraq as long as he does what is right because it is right to do so. We will not play the political game at the expense of the national interest and doing what is right." (13)

Duncan-Smith et. al. might well claim that they believed that Blair was 'telling the truth'.

Although that in itself speaks volumes on Duncan-Smith's intellectual and judgmental ability, it might be argued that he was also influenced by what Blair's allies, the Bush cronies had to say.

"We Know Where the WMDs Are!"

And this is where the story gets interesting: for although after the war, when they had full access to the entire country, even the US's own inspectors have been unable to find any of these WMDs, the Bush/Blair warmongers were quite clear as to where

these WMDs were to be found:

"We know where the WMDs are; they're in the area around Tikrit and Baghdad." - Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, 30 March 2003. (14)

"A missile brigade outside Baghdad was dispersing rocket launchers and warheads containing biological warfare agent to various locations, distributing them to various locations in western Iraq. Most of the launchers and warheads had been hidden in large groves of palm trees and were to be moved every one to four weeks to escape detection." - US Secretary of State Colin Powell, addressing the UN Security Council, February 2003. (15)

So, according to Powell, the 'WMDs' were being hidden under "palm trees". One would have thought they would then have been quite easy to find once the country had been invaded, but somehow . . . not.

If there is one thing that the Tories are not short on, that is bare faced cheek. On their own website, they placed the following statement, headlined "Fresh blow to Blair's credibility" by shadow foreign secretary Michael Ancram as recently as 25 September 2003:

"Tony Blair's credibility has suffered another damaging blow after the specialist team he sent to Iraq failed to find any weapons of mass destruction. This adds further weight to the long-standing Conservative demand for a full independent judicial inquiry into the way the Prime Minister committed Britain to war in the Middle East." (16)

Why should anyone believe the Tories either?

One might well do a double take at Ancram's "long standing demand" claim. Perhaps he needs to be reminded of his own speech to the Welsh Conservatives, in which he outlined why Britain had to go to war – a speech ironically to be found on the same Tory Party website where his 'new' statement appears questioning Blair's drive to push Britain into war.

To add insult to injury, Ancram went on to add: "For months Tony Blair has been assuring the House of Commons and the public that the Iraq Survey Group would find WMD. This report, if confirmed, would be yet another example of why nobody believes a word the Prime Minister says anymore." (17)

Indeed! But what the Tories deliberately fail to point out, is that in the light of their own duplicity on the issue, is why anyone should believe a word they say anymore either!

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- (14) Where Are Saddam's WMD?, Time, 26/09/03, <http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,490156,00.html?cnn=yes>
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Jenny Roberts, in this text of a speech she gave to a recent BNP West Midlands meeting, describes

What I Want For My Daughter



THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE festival inspired me. When I returned home, I put pen to paper, and I would like to share my personal thoughts with you.

I was a non-believer. Looking back, I realise that I have had my eyes and ears shut for the last thirty-one years. I remember as a child questioning my parents and grandparents about what it was like in the 'olden days'. What was it like before telly and before cars? What was it like to wear a whalebone corset and squeeze into a crinoline dress? What was it like when the air raid siren went and how did it feel to be in the Anderson shelter when the bombs came down?

I now have a daughter. What will she ask me?

What did we wear before designer clothes? Why do the famous people take drugs? Why do they sell drugs on my street? What were green fields like, and did we really have cows, sheep and horses?

"Mummy, what did a farmer do in the olden days?"

"Ooh, in the olden days we had to pay a lot of taxes to line the pockets of our government in London – it cost us a lot of pounds."

"But Mummy – what are pounds? We use Euro's and don't be silly our government is in Brussels, not London."

"Mummy, tell me about the Queen and the Royal family. Is it true that they lived in a big palace before the president was sworn in?"

"Mummy, why am I the only white girl in my class?"

At the age of thirty-one, I feel that I have let my daughter down. I have lied to her. You can't trust a teacher – they sometimes lie and cheat to improve their figures in league tables. You can't trust a vicar – regrettably some are known to have been interfering with our children. Can you trust your neighbour? – Cars appear in the middle of the night – people hand over packages and money and talk of getting more supplies.

He works as a taxi driver, but tells us he has a bad leg and has to live on benefits. Surely they are not too hard up – his wife is having their sixth child and he always looks smart when he goes to the mosque with his friends on Friday?

What about the doctor – surely you can trust him? Well you can providing he hasn't worked a 36 hour shift and of course if you haven't been left lying on a trolley for the same amount of time. The nurses will look after us to the best of their ability, but sometimes the queues get too big and people die..... that's a shame.

Then there are the police officers, of course, upholding our laws.

"Mummy – what is a police officer?"

I do not want to lie to my daughter any more. I want:

- A safe place to play and a school in which she can learn
- I want her to sing a hymn in the morning and praise our God without the fear of offending anyone else
- I want the drugs taken off our street and the paedophiles taken to a place where they cannot harm our children
- I want the green countryside, mountains, streams and meadows and fresh air to breathe
- I want to walk down my street at any time of the day or night without fear or intimidation
- I want to trust my neighbour, vicar, teacher and doctor
- I want to know that my parents will be financially secure in the twilight of their lives

I support the British National Party because together we will fight for the things that I want and believe in.

The whispers are getting louder and we will be heard.

The Celts Part 6: Their Tragic Destruction by Rome

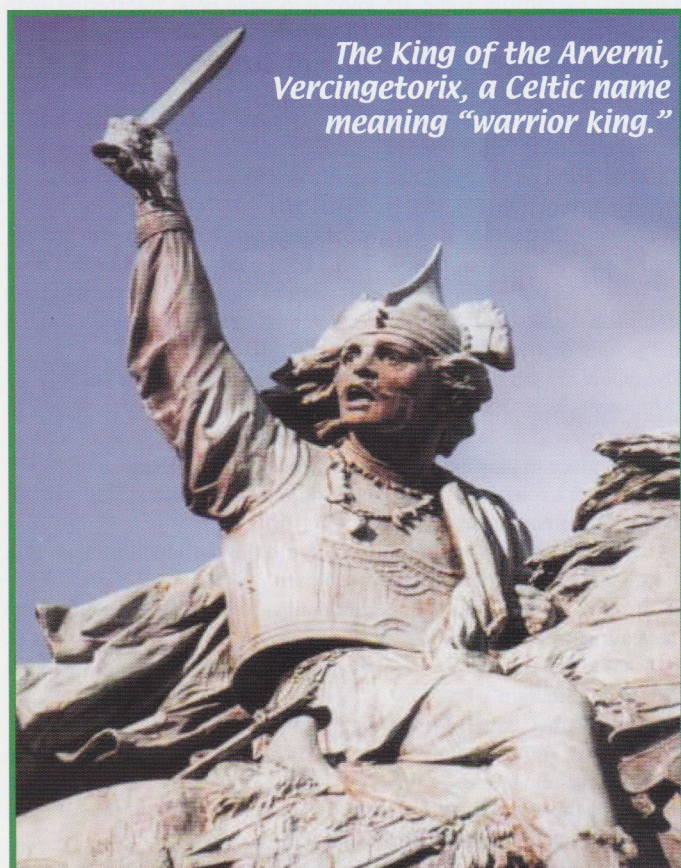
By Nick Griffin M.A. (Hons.), Cantab.

This concludes the abridged version of the author's work. It was originally published in *National Vanguard Magazine* (USA), No.115 and 116, 1995. The unabridged work can be read at: <http://www.natvan.com/nationalvanguard/115/celts1.html>

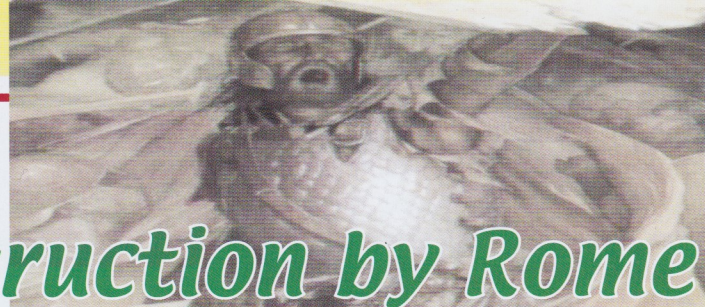


IN MOUNTAINOUS central France lived the Arverni, a people whose name is still preserved in that used for the region, the Auvergne. Their king was the charismatic Vercingetorix, a Celtic name meaning "warrior king." He soon showed himself worthy of his name. Joining the Celtic uprising against Rome, Vercingetorix inflicted several heavy defeats on the Romans, rousing the hopes of many who had thought that all was lost. Tribe after tribe flocked to his banner, and it began to look as if Caesar might be driven back across the Alps.

Although the Celts were fearless warriors, they were too impetuous and individualistic to accept the discipline which was needed to defeat the Romans. Chances of a crushing victory were thrown away until, in the summer of 52 B.C., Caesar trapped Vercingetorix and 80,000 followers in the fortified town of Alesia, on the Seine well upstream from modern Paris. Preparing for a long siege, Caesar ordered his own men to construct an outer ring of defences of their own to hold off any attempt by the Gauls to relieve their heroic leader. By the time the expected



The King of the Arverni, Vercingetorix, a Celtic name meaning "warrior king."



reinforcements arrived, the Roman fortifications were complete. The huge army of a quarter of a million men, drawn from 41 tribes, made repeated but futile attempts to break through, and the Celts encircled in the ring of Roman steel slowly starved. Finally, in the cool dawn of a late September day, in a valiant attempt to save his men from certain death, Vercingetorix rode out and surrendered himself to Caesar. The defeated hero was sent to Rome in chains. Without its inspiring leader the rebel confederation quickly crumbled, and the remaining pockets of resistance were easily mopped up. Caesar took ferocious revenge for the shock of his near defeat. After taking the town of Uxellodunum, for example, he had the hands of every prisoner chopped off. Thus the once mighty tribes of Gaul were utterly conquered by a Rome which, although many of her military leaders, soldiers, and men of letters were still of Nordic stock, was already irreversibly mongrelized. The end of the Celts as a world force was symbolized during Caesar's triumphal procession through Rome in 46 B.C., when Vercingetorix was dragged from his dungeon to be strangled and beheaded in the Forum for the entertainment of the braying mob.

Back in Gaul the following years saw a number of scattered uprisings, but the surviving Celtic aristocrats quickly found that there were distinct personal advantages for them in cooperating with the new regime. Under the old laws of their people, kings had ruled their tribal land, but did not own it. Their power and prestige were tempered by customary duties, and under no circumstances could a king sell or otherwise alienate a single square foot of his tribe's patrimony. Under the new regime, on the other hand, while huge tracts of land were given to Roman speculators and army veterans, large parts of what was left now became the personal possessions of the local king and his direct descendants. This led to a rapid break-up of the old social order and the speedy creation of a heavily Romanized native upper class whose interests coincided with those of their conquerors rather than with those of their own folk. Deprived of their true leadership, the last desperate rebellions were ineffective peasants' revolts.

Puppets in Britain

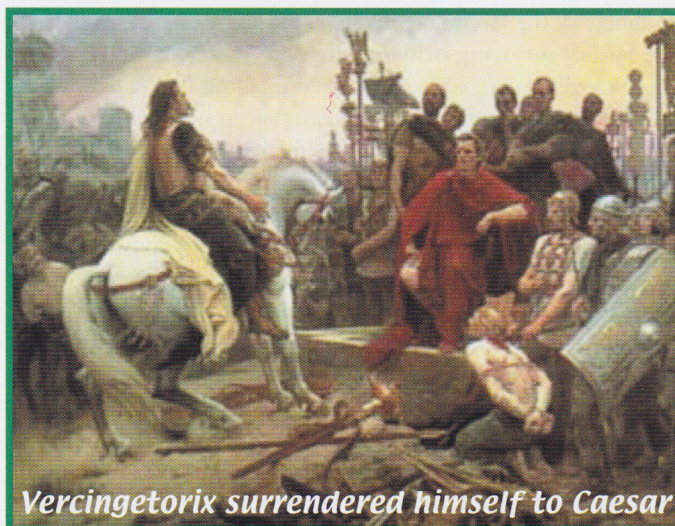
Large numbers of Gaulish refugees sought a safe haven across the sea in Britain. Once again, however, the wealth and prestige of Rome weakened the resolve of a number of local British kings. Some, such as the Cantii--whose name is preserved in the county of Kent --were already effectively puppets by the time Claudius launched a renewed Roman assault on the island in 43 A.D. The heroic leader of the British resistance, Caratacus, defeated in the south of the country, headed north to gain fresh support, but was treacherously handed over to the Romans by Cartimandua, Queen of the Brigantes. Like Vercingetorix, the prisoner was taken in chains to Rome, but the shameful memory of the Romans' ancient defeats by the Celts was now in the distant past, and Caratacus justified his defiance so eloquently that he and his family were freed.

The ruthless dispossession of the British Celts continued apace, however. Once again, the squabbling tribes realized their mortal danger too late. In 61 A.D. Suetonius destroyed the last Druid stronghold on the island of Mona, known in English as Anglesey,

but still to the Welsh as Mon, then turned south to deal with the Iceni and their allies. Their rebellion was sparked by the expropriation of Queen Boudicca's lands and the rape and flogging of her daughters. It spread throughout the southeast, with the total destruction of the three main Roman cities, Camulodunum (Colchester), Verulamium (Saint Albans), and the important new trading centre of Londinium. Both the revolt and its suppression were particularly brutal affairs, with the few surviving rebels being enslaved and worked to death draining the low-lying, disease-ridden fen country north of Cantabrigensis (modern Cambridge).

The lowland parts of mainland Britain were rapidly Romanized and remained so for nearly 400 years. Caledonia, the bulk of modern Scotland, however, was fiercely defended and too poor to be worth the effort of subduing. This northern border of the Roman Empire fluctuated several times, but was finally stabilized along the line of the great wall and chain of forts and watchtowers built by the Emperor Hadrian from Carlisle to the North Sea estuary of the Tyne. The Welsh mountains too were not worth completely pacifying, although a network of military roads and forts ensured that the natives didn't interfere with the lead or gold mines. Only Celtic Ireland remained completely independent, though during Agricola's campaign in southern Scotland the great general kept a disaffected Irish chieftain by his side as a potential ally and calculated that the island could be subdued with a single legion. Fortunately for our posterity, Agricola had more pressing business elsewhere, and Ireland, once a conservative backwater of the Celtic world, now became its sole survivor. We have already seen how this happy accident bequeathed us a large body of what is essentially Iron Age literature. Much of this deals with the doings and deaths of kings, thereby reflecting the interests of the poets' aristocratic patrons. But the fragments of archaic poetry and prose also show a great appreciation of natural beauty.

As with Celtic literature, so the La Tene artistic style, which ceased almost overnight when the Roman conquest destroyed the patronage of the aristocracy, continued to develop in Ireland. Harnessed by a native church with strongly Celtic undertones, the La Tene style enjoyed a long final flowering until the Viking invasions. The fantastic imagery of sinuous plant tendrils merging into strange animals and the heads of birds and dragons graced not only the tall, stone crosses which still dot the countryside, but also the pages of many handwritten religious works, such as the Book of Durrow. The famous Book of Kells dates from between 760 and 820 A.D., and in its richly illuminated pages it is possible to find superb examples of virtually every motif and piece of artwork ever produced in the entire Celtic world. Irish silversmiths raised Celtic art to its most dazzling peaks. The master craftsman who made the eighth-century Ardagh Chalice used typical La Tene



Vercingetorix surrendered himself to Caesar

enamelling and abstract swirls, but made them more dramatic than ever by abandoning the old practice of covering every scrap of surface with intricate detail. His own superb designs stand out from the areas of plain, pure silver which he dared to leave undecorated. This is not a well-made trinket from a rude rural backwater; this is one of the most beautiful man-made objects ever contrived on planet Earth.

The Celtic Collapse

Long before this last artistic flowering, the final collapse of Rome early in the fifth century A.D. left the former Celtic provinces to fend for themselves and, perhaps, to take back control of their own destinies. The softened, urbanized inhabitants of Gaul proved totally incapable of doing either. In spite of a general drop in population as a result of the various problems created by the Roman "system collapse," the population of the country must still have numbered millions. Even so, they offered no effective resistance to the waves of marauding German tribes who swept through the crumbling defences along the Rhine, alternately requesting or seizing land, or simply looting and demanding protection money from the cowering citizens of the wealthy towns and cities.

The Britons seem to have put up a stiffer fight, perhaps because their province was already strongly militarized as a result of fending off hit-and-run raids and land-grabs, not just from Germanic pirates on the south and east coasts, but from the untamed Picts from beyond Hadrian's Wall, and from the incursions of the Irish, who, just to confuse the issue, were in those days known as Scots. But in spite of some victories and a general revival in about 500 A.D., which may be the root of the legend of King Arthur, the lowland Britons were steadily over-



Hadrian's Wall from Carlisle to the North Sea estuary of the Tyne

whelmed by the Germanic invaders of their island.

The earliest surviving British poem, the *Gododdin*, relates how a handpicked army of heroes marched in about 600 A.D. to glory and death at *Catraeth* (modern *Catterick* in northeast England) in a vain attempt to win back their lost lands.

"The warriors rose, they mustered together. All of the one intent, they charged. Short their lives. Long their kin miss them. Seven times their own number of English they slew. In that contention, they made women widows. On the lash of many a mother are tears."

The surviving fragments of the ninth-century saga dealing with the life three centuries earlier of *Llwyarch the Old* give a vivid picture of the Celtic collapse. The verses tell how his last son falls defending a ford against the English; how *Heledd*, sister of the dead *Cynddylan*, laments in the cold ruins of his great hall, and how the sea-eagles feast on the bodies of her slain kinsmen near modern *Shrewsbury*, in the border lands between England and Wales:

Celtic society was also badly weakened by the emigration of large numbers of aristocrats and the intelligentsia to the part of northern Spain still known as *Galicia* and particularly to the northwest of France, which was thenceforth called "Little Britain": *Brittany*. There is also some evidence that the rough and uneducated Anglo-Saxons had a higher birthrate to add to the effect of continual reinforcement by new boatloads of adventurers, land-hungry farmers, or refugees from other tribal migrations in continental Europe.

Perhaps to the ordinary Romano-Briton in the street, the final destruction of what remained of his culture and ethnic identity was not so different from the experience of today's outbred builders of the great cities of Britain, America, Canada, and the other formerly Celtic lands of Western Europe, as they join the "White flight" to the suburbs or even to new lands in the vain hope of escaping the deluge of today's far more alien barbarians.

Celtic Flight



This process of "Celtic flight" continued on and off for centuries. The English conquest of Ireland led to Irish soldiers by the thousand taking service in European armies. A little later the Presbyterian Scots-Irish sought to escape Anglican religious persecution by joining the early settlers in America, where they played a leading role in the War of Independence.

In the next century the Catholic Irish followed in their millions, while smaller numbers formed the rough-and-ready backbone of White Australia.

At the same time, some thousands of Welsh nationalists decided to take even more drastic steps to escape the domination of the old Saxon enemy and established colonies in Spanish South America, particularly *Patagonia*. Their short-lived independence was quickly ended, and their assimilation is now effectively complete. More than a century later, however, at the time of the Falklands War, some of the



Argentinian conscripts facing British regiments which included the Welsh Guards were themselves Welsh speakers. This neatly symbolizes the way in which the Celtic peoples, having lost their own cultural identity through their failure to develop effective large-scale political unity, now only appear in world history in events directed by others.

During the American Civil War, Northern recruiting agents toured Ireland, offering the oppressed peasantry the chance both of a new life and a chance to hit back at the "Saxons" by helping to defeat the predominantly English stock of the Confederacy. Having said which, several military historians have seen in the heroic charges and wild yell of the Rebels the last gasp of the furious rush to battle with which the ancient Celts routed even the armies of Rome.

Other commentators, however, reserve that honour for the Protestant Ulster division, which was the only section of the British army to get beyond all of its objectives in the first day of the Battle of the Somme in 1916, at a cost of more than 6,000 casualties in a few hours. Their southern Irish counterparts, also all volunteers, were the only other British division to achieve all its objectives in that same terrible slaughter. The English generals, who for centuries reserved their Scottish, Irish, and Welsh regiments for the most desperate and bloody moments of decision, seem to have seen in them some reckless fire not to be found in the ranks of their equally brave, more dogged, but less wild English troops.

Whatever the collapse of their world felt like at the time, the might of the Celts has gone forever. We have seen how, in the remote and rocky fastnesses where Europe meets the Atlantic, their language and culture have clung on for centuries, ironically among peoples who were far less Celtic racially than the larger populations which have vanished without linguistic or cultural trace in modern Germany, France, the Low Countries, and England.

Several of the Celtic languages are at present enjoying a limited revival as part of a natural local reaction to the alienated consumerism of modern Europe. But the numbers involved can never be anything other than totally insignificant in geopolitical terms. The survival of even the memory of the Celts therefore depends completely on the survival of the White race as a whole.

In particular, such hope as there is for the future rests with the peoples of the English- and German-speaking world. Although they have often shared their Celtic cousins' tendency to division and fratricide, these nations at least have the numerical, technological, and military potential to regain the position of world leadership which they have lost so recently through subversion, stupidity, and treason. They are all descended from the "barbarians" who reinvigorated true Europe after the dark, multi-racial centuries of decadent Rome. Whether or not they can survive the 21st century is not yet clear, but ever since the fifth century, when they cleansed the mess that Rome had made of the Celtic lands, the western vanguard of the White race has been manned by the various branches of the great people known as Germans.

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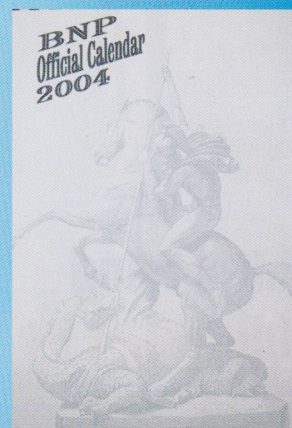
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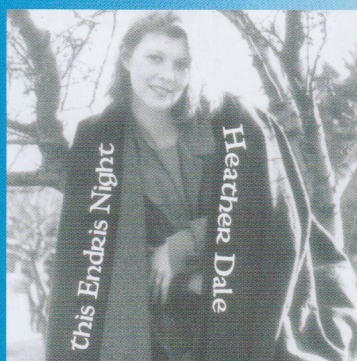
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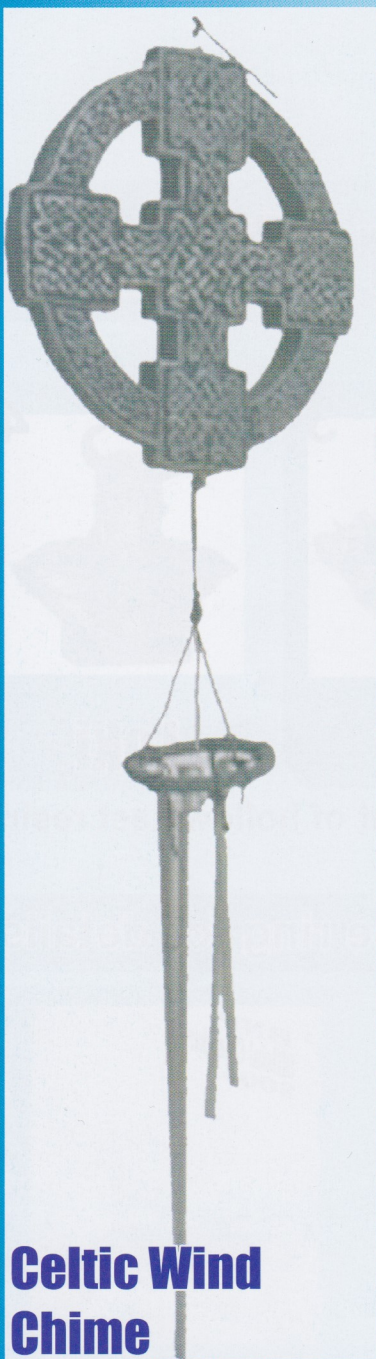
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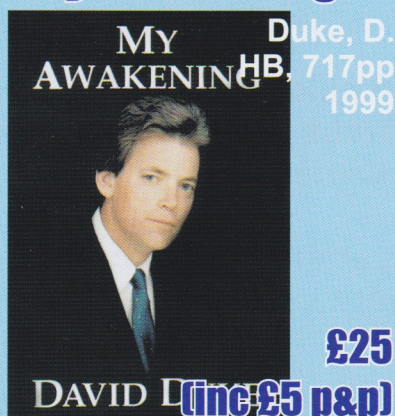


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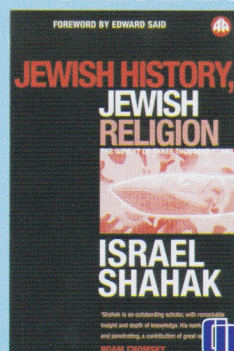
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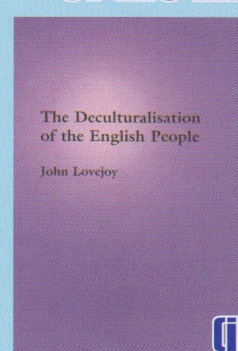
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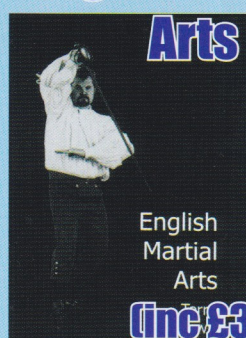
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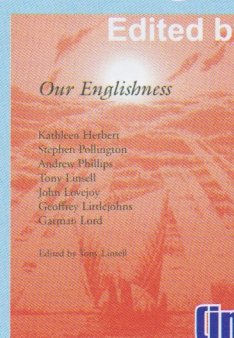
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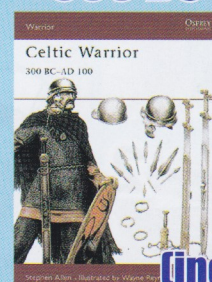
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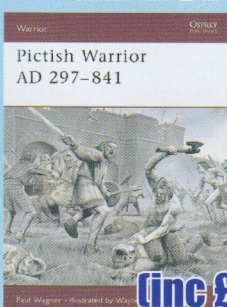
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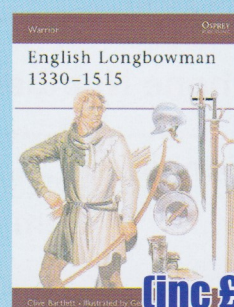
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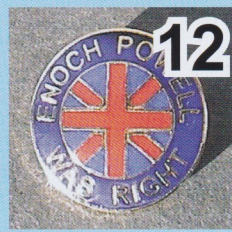
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Sustainable Energy Solutions for the Future: Part 3

ANTHONY HOLROYD concludes his series on alternatives to oil based energy sources with a look at biogas systems for local communities, solar heating, fusion power, and the intriguing possibilities of satellite power – capturing solar energy from space.

Biogas initiatives

FUSION AND SATELLITE power are high-tech, large-scale energy sources. Biogas is better suited to small community initiatives. Bacteria in a bioreactor decompose bio-waste, such as effluent, agricultural waste and domestic waste. The resulting methane gas is identical in composition to natural gas and can therefore utilise existing gas delivery networks.

Most of the domestic energy that we currently consume goes into household heating, water heating and cooking. If biogas can fulfil these roles, it reduces the need for expensive electricity. Much of the energy used by industry is utilised in the production of heat. Biogas could be useful here as well. Compressed methane gas could also function as a synthetic fuel.

This initiative would work best, if it were combined with a nation-wide recycling scheme. This scheme could be implemented through taxation and reimbursement. When a manufactured good or food source is purchased, part of the VAT that is paid by the consumer, would go into this reimbursement scheme. Consumers, who pre-sort their household waste, would receive a small reimbursement. This could be paid in local distributive currency, thereby helping the local economy. Farming waste would not need to be pre-sorted. The main costs in this case are those of transportation. The material that emerges from a bioreactor is a very rich organic fertiliser. The corn stalks, straw and waste plant materials produced by agriculture, take a very long time to decompose if left in the soil. It therefore makes sense, so long as the service is free of charge, for local farmers to exchange this material for the organic fertiliser produced by the reactors.

The plant, administration and transportation costs of waste material would need to be covered by the price of the gas. Recycling costs could also be subsidised through the sale of recycled material. Using recycled materials, as feedstock is less resource intensive than using base materials. It is far less resource intensive to use recycled glass, than to attempt to make new glass from silica sand. Recycled materials can therefore be sold to manufacturers as a means of funding the overall recycling process.

The pay for recycling workers would be low, due to the nature of the industry. However, work could be paid in cash at the end of each day. Anyone within the community could walk into the facility and do a day's work. There would be no paperwork involved, no employment records and (because of the low-paid nature of the work) no tax and no need for tax records. By eliminating all forms of bureaucracy from the process, operating costs are reduced enormously and efficiency is increased.

"The material that emerges from a bioreactor is a very rich organic fertiliser."



Solar heating

Attempting to use ground-based solar power as a means of generating electricity is a very uneconomic solution. Photovoltaic solar cells are ultra expensive slices of semiconductor. This, along with the diffusivity and intermittency problems of solar power, tends to make ground based solar electricity generation, highly impractical.

However, it is economically favourable to use solar heating to produce warm water. Most of the domestic energy that we use goes into producing heat. We heat our homes, our water and our food. A solar heating panel, if installed on the south facing side of a house, can produce all of the hot water used by a family during the summer months and will reduce the required water heating even during winter. This significantly reduces the amount of electric power consumed by the house. Unlike a photovoltaic panel, a solar heating panel is a very cheap and low-tech device. It is simply a coil of matt-black copper tubes, contained within a wooden, glass faced box. The panel is connected to the hot water tank in the loft of the house, by ten feet of copper tubing. When the temperature within the panel rises above the temperature in the hot water tank, a logic circuit activates a pump and the heat from the panel is transferred into the water tank.

I speak from personal experience. During the winter of 2001, I built and installed a solar heating panel on the south facing side of my house. My annual electric power bill was approximately 20% lower in 2002, when compared to the previous year.

Solar power is therefore very effective at reducing the need for electricity, rather than producing it. Another big advantage in this case, is that the family own at least part of their means of energy production.



The development of fusion research has led to the setting up of a custom-built laboratory at Culham in Oxfordshire.

Fusion Power

Fusion power is often described as being the 'holy grail' of energy production. A fusion reactor would offer many of the advantages of a nuclear reactor, whilst avoiding the disadvantages of radioactive waste and safety concerns. Nuclear Fusion is the process through which the atomic nuclei of two light elements are fused together. Nuclear fusion liberates an enormous amount of energy.

This is the process through which the sun generates its energy and supports life on Earth. In order for fusion to take place, the two colliding atomic nuclei must be travelling fast enough to overcome the mutual repulsion that results from their positive electric charges. When this occurs, enormously powerful but short-range nuclear forces will cause the two nuclei to fuse. The hotter the colliding nuclei are, the greater their speed. Due to the enormous charge density of the colliding nuclei, temperatures of at least 100 million degrees are required in order for fusion to take place.

In school, we are taught that there are three states of matter: solid, liquid and gas. If you heat a solid to its melting point, it becomes a liquid. Heat the liquid to boiling point and it will vaporise into a gas. If you keep heating the gas until its temperature exceeds one hundred thousand degrees Celsius, the atoms

themselves will begin to breakdown. At this temperature, matter exists as plasma. Atoms are stripped of their surrounding electron clouds, and exist as bare atomic nuclei in a 'sea' of free electrons. This is the 'fourth' state of matter.

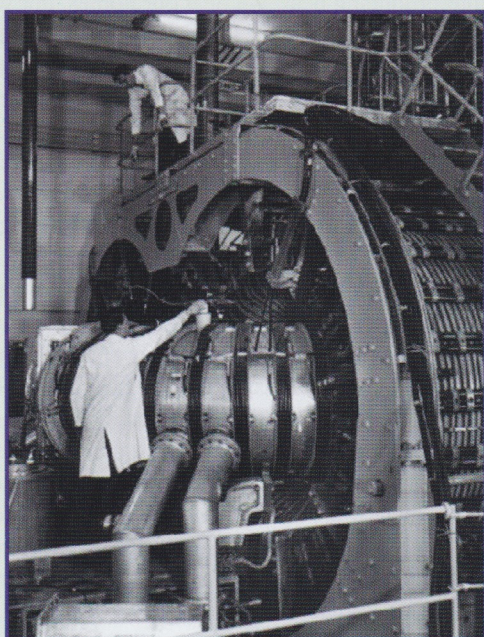
Given the enormous temperature of the plasma (at least 100 million degrees), no physical container has a high enough melting point to actually contain it. Any known physical material would instantly vaporise if brought to this temperature. The electrically conductive plasma must therefore be contained using a complex geometry of magnetic fields. Magnetic traps tend to leak. When this happens, the enormously hot plasma comes into contact with the cold walls of the reactor and is instantly cooled. In order to compensate for this loss, more fuel must be continuously added to the plasma. In order for the plasma to remain hot, the energy produced by fusion within a given time frame, must equal or exceed the total loss of energy due to leakage, during the same timeframe. The denser and hotter the plasma is, the faster the rate of fusion, whereas the longer the individual particles remain trapped, the slower the leakage. Thus, the parameter affecting the performance of fusion systems is a product of particle density (particles per cubic meter), average particle confinement time (seconds) and temperature (measured in electron volts). This is known as the 'Lawson parameter'. In order for a deuterium tritium reaction to be self-sustaining, it must meet a Lawson parameter of KeV-particle-seconds/m.

Britain's fusion research program has been allowed to stagnate. If adequate funding were forthcoming, Britain could have a marketable fusion reactor within 10-15 years.

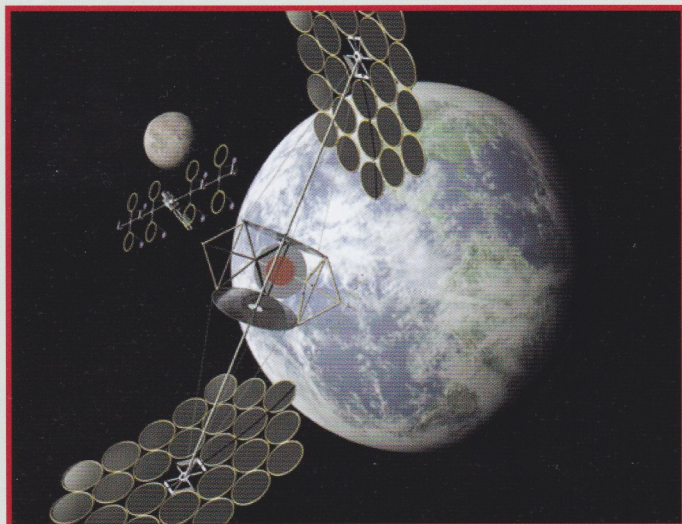
Over the past thirty years, continuous technological development has raised the Lawson parameter of fusion reactors by a factor of 10,000. If the parameter can be raised by just another factor of ten, then self-sustaining fusion reactions will occur. The achievement of practical fusion power is now within our grasp. The ITER fusion reactor design is now finalised and ready for construction. Once completed, it will demonstrate a sustainable fusion reaction. Unfortunately, Britain's fusion research program has been allowed to stagnate due to lack of funding. If adequate funding were forthcoming, Britain could have a marketable fusion reactor within 10-15 years. Although fusion reactors do not yet exist, there is little doubt that with modern plasma containment technology, they could be built. If they were to be manufactured in large numbers, the per-unit cost of reactors would come down. Fusion power could represent an infinite supply of clean energy. Labour and Conservative governments are obviously too shortsighted to take advantage of this priceless opportunity. Lack of investment in fusion power has left the Labour government literally 'chasing the wind'. British industry has had to suffer their incompetence and betrayal for almost a century. Only with the election of a BNP government, will the priceless opportunity of Fusion finally be grasped.

Satellite Power

Satellite power is a form of solar energy. In space high above the Earth, sunlight is available virtually 100% of the time. There is no weather, no atmosphere and no nighttime. The average year-round intensity of sunlight is therefore ten times greater than the average Earth surface intensity. For all of these reasons, solar power in



The original experimental fusion device on which British physicists worked in the 1940s was called ZETA - Zero Energy Toroidal Assembly



space does not suffer from any of the intermittency problems that plague ground-based solar power sources. There is always a clear view of the sun, so it is possible to harvest solar energy in space using a giant solar collector, nullifying the need for ultra-expensive solar cells. There is no wind, weather or gravity in space, so potentially; the collector could be made incredibly thin and lightweight. A reflector the size of a football pitch would weigh no more than a family car. The high structural efficiency of solar power satellites makes the diffusivity of sunlight a non-issue. The turbines and moving parts all operate in zero gravity, so the power plant would take a long time to wear out.

If we were to build a thermo-dynamic solar power station on Earth, the reflector dish would need to be heavily reinforced in order to maintain its shape under gravity. It would also need to resist the wind and weather. Obviously, it would not work at night, so a full back-up power supply would be required. Finally, it would only function on a sunny day.

In a solar power satellite, a reflector would concentrate solar energy onto a mantle, heating a working fluid (usually helium), which would in turn pass through a turbo-generator, producing electricity. The electricity would then be transmitted to a receiver station on the Earth's surface using high-frequency radio waves. At the receiver station, microwaves would be converted back into electricity and fed into the national grid. A satellite in orbit about the Earth, 22,000 miles above the equator, would have an orbital period of exactly one day. Hence, it would appear to remain fixed over the same point of the Earth's surface.

Although solar power satellites offer the possibility of infinite, clean renewable energy, there are enormous difficulties associated with their construction. A 5000Mw solar power satellite is likely to have a total mass of at least 40,000 tonnes. Such an enormous structure could not possibly be launched from the Earth. In order to be practical, solar power satellites must be manufactured in space, using materials mined from the moon or asteroids.

Studies conducted by NASA in the early 1980's, suggest that this could be done. The Americans travelled to the moon more than a third of a century ago. For 21st century Britain, getting there does not seem to present any technological problems. A small team of engineers could set up a mining operation on the lunar surface. The moon has no atmosphere. It should therefore be possible to launch packages of mined material from the lunar surface, using a linear electric motor (better known as a mass driver). Small packages of lunar dirt would be accelerated to lunar escape velocity, which is about 1.48 miles/second. This sounds extremely fast, but it is only about twice the speed of a high velocity rifle bullet. Launching material from the

moon's surface in this way, would be far cheaper than launching the same amount of material from the Earth's surface. This is because the accelerator itself never has to leave the surface of the moon. It uses no fuel other than electricity and given that it has virtually no direct contact moving parts, it will hardly ever wear out. If we were to attempt to launch the same amount of material from the Earth, we would need to fire it into space using a complicated rocket vehicle like the US space shuttle. This would prove to be so expensive that building even one satellite power station, would bankrupt our entire country!

Having been fired from the lunar surface at a speed of 1.5 miles per second, the lunar dirt packages would gradually lose speed as they climb out of the moon's gravity well. They will eventually escape from the moon's gravity at a relatively low speed. By the time they reach L2 (a stable gravitational point 26,000 miles above the moon) they will have slowed to less than 100 feet/second. At this point, they would be collected in a vast bag. The collected lunar surface material is made up of metal and silicate ores. Once smelted and processed in a space-based factory, this material could be used to manufacture solar power satellites, which would provide clean renewable energy for the Earth.

How much would all of this cost? Estimates made by NASA in the early 1980's, suggest that shipping all of the required equipment to the moon, building the mining base on the moon and constructing the space-based factory, would cost about £100billion and would require a total development and set-up time of between 6-10 years. That's a lot of cash. Will it be worth it? Much depends upon how many satellites we can produce, per year, for that investment. The nominal price for a 1000Mw nuclear power plant on Earth is about £2billion. Hence, if our 5000Mw satellites were to sell at a per unit price similar to nuclear power plants, each one would sell for £10billion. The long-term costs of launching materials from the lunar surface were put at roughly 25cents per pound, or in modern UK money, about £0.7/Kg. Given that roughly 20% of the mass of lunar surface materials is useful metals, lifting enough material for one solar power satellite would cost approximately £140million.

If we make a rough engineering estimate, that manufacturing the satellite will cost roughly ten times its material costs, the total manufacturing cost comes out at £1.4billion. In other words, Britain would make £8.6billion pounds of profit for each satellite it produced and sold to a foreign customer. Given that an initial facility could probably manufacture several of these satellites per year, the economics of this operation could be extremely favourable. Even if the real cost of the satellites is twice our estimate, the process could still be enormously profitable for our country. Solar power satellites do not suffer the serious safety problems or radioactive waste problems of nuclear power plants. If the initial plant costs are the same, per unit costs for satellite produced electric power should be a lot less. This could potentially be a very cheap source of clean, renewable electricity, only if we are prepared to make that huge £100billion initial investment.

References and recommended reading

Satellite power & Solar energy

<http://spacesolarpower.nasa.gov/>
<http://www-formal.stanford.edu/jmc/progress/solar.html>
<http://www.ssi.org/>

Fusion power

<http://www.fusion.org.uk/> <http://www.wofe.er.doe.gov/>

Car-free cities

<http://www.carfree.com/>

Books

Fusion: A voyage through the Plasma Universe, by Hans Wilhelmsson.
The High Frontier, by Gerard K O'Neill
Mining the Sky, by John. S. Lewis.

John Bean's Nationalist Notebook

Blunkett caves in to asylum seekers

DESPITE the Home Secretary's strong words – in response to the BNP's Council election victories – on how the Government intended to “tighten up on the entry of asylum seekers and other illegal immigrants”, the shock announcement last month that 50,000 illegals can now stay shows that all their promises are merely hot air.

The amnesty applies to those who came here before October 2000 and have so far been refused ‘asylum’. It comes on top of the 21,500 due for deportation that New Labour's Jack Straw allowed to stay here in 1998/9. David Blunkett says that the latest step will save £190million a year – that's assuming they will all be in work. But he ignores the fact that the 50,000 will now be “eligible for full benefits”!



If you think the Tories might be any better then remember that in 1994 John Major's Government pulled the same amnesty trick, with the same lie that it was “a one-off”, when they allowed 30,000 illegals to stay for much the same reason as New Labour today: “To clear the back log and make a new start of firm controls”. As for the Toadsbies party, the Lib-Dems, their home office spokesman, Mark Oaten, greeted David Blunkett's latest about face with “This is a welcome decision.”

The only sense came from Migrationwatch UK chairman, Sir Andrew Green. He said the amnesty was not so much “clearing the decks” as abandoning ship”. He added: “The message is clear to asylum seekers. Remain here illegally long enough and we will give you permission to stay”.

Courage from RightNOW magazine

THE RightNOW magazine has just completed its tenth year as an outspoken champion of the Conservative Radical Right.

With its blend of political celebrity interviewees and writers, including coverage of the most controversial topics such as immigration, political correctness and homosexuality, it has earned friends and enemies across the political spectrum.

It values the reference given it by Robin Cook, MP: “RightNOW should be closed down”. Yet, until now, it has been careful to avoid anything but a passing reference to the BNP.

In its current issue, No .42, there is a four-page feature which the Editor decided to run in order to focus on the activities of those patriotic parties and pressure groups that have arisen “to fill the ever-widening gap between public aspirations and shabby political realities”. I was invited to submit one of these pages and explain the rise of the BNP together with a thumbnail sketch of its policies.

This, together with a report by RightNOW regular columnist “John Bull”, has caused considerable controversy



amongst the magazine's readers but, apparently, with the majority supporting the Editor's actions in allowing factual reporting on the BNP's progress. The “John Bull” report ends with this paragraph:

“Recent elections suggest that on Europe, on immigration, on law and order and much else the BNP seem to be in tune with the national mood. The BNP's local successes have dispelled the notion that voting for them is a wasted vote; combined with the public's disillusionment this may truly prove to be the tipping point which sets them fair for success at the local, London and European elections next year. We could be witnessing the first ripples of a sea-change in British politics.”

RightNOW is at Box 361, 78 Marylebone High Street, London W1U 5AP. £2.50 (\$5 USA) a copy. E-mail: rightnow@compuserve.com Website: www.rightnow.org

Many teenagers “would vote for the BNP”

LABOUR councillors on the London borough of Camden have agreed to support a pilot scheme that would give the vote to 16-year-olds. It is all part of a commendable strategy to get the youth interested in their community.

The *Camden New Journal* reported that while speech after speech welcomed the idea, a worried Councillor Lucy Anderson warned comrades that a recent unpublicised poll showed that a large percentage of teenagers would vote for the British National Party simply to spite the mainstream parties.

John Gulliver, a columnist with the paper wrote: “Though the proposal sailed through the meeting, many comrades went home, I hear, with one question coursing through their minds – what if Ms Anderson is right?”

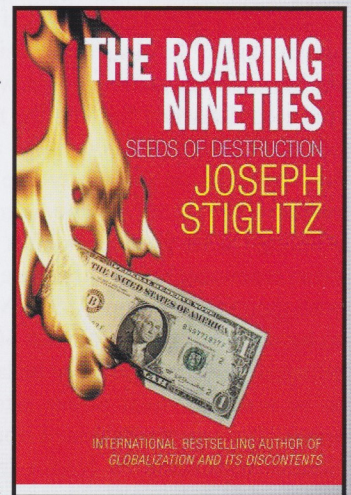
Fault lines of the free-market system exposed

JOSEPH Stiglitz is a Nobel Prize-winning American economist who was once chairman of Bill Clinton's Council of Economic Advisers. In a new book, *The Roaring Nineties: Seeds of Destruction*, published by Penguin Press, he expresses considerable doubts about the long term viability of America's free-market system.

Stiglitz is determined to debunk what he calls the myth of finance: the notion that what is good for Goldman Sachs is good for America and the world. Financial markets, he says, are often myopic, and bedevilled by information blockages that prevent investors from knowing what is going on in the companies in which they hold shares. He says that the Wall Street banks concealed the facts about companies they were bringing to the stock market in the hope of boosting the share price and making bigger profits for themselves and their favoured clients.

In his view, successive US administrations have conceded too much power to financial interests and he urges other countries not to follow the same path. He favours more humane versions of capitalism, such as that of European countries like Sweden, which has modified its traditional welfare system (which became abused by immigrants) but not abandoned it, thus avoiding the extremes of wealth and poverty which prevail in the USA.

Stiglitz believes that Britain and Europe need more market and less government. Particularly a more flexible labour market,



allowing workers to move more easily between firms, and more highly developed financial markets making it easier to shift resources from declining industries to fast-growing ones.

As a footnote to this comment on Stiglitz's book it should be noted that Russell Jones, chief international economist of the leading Wall Street bank, Lehman Brothers, said last month that a fiscal crisis could engulf the United States with the next 12 months.

The bank points to record budget and trade deficits that it calls "extraordinarily large".

President Bush is under huge pressure to stem the loss of manufacturing jobs (just as in Britain and Europe) caused by cheaper imports, the value of the dollar – but now falling, and the resulting difficulty in exporting goods.

Muslim bid to change French law

AN Italian author who wrote a book exposing the fallacies of some aspects of Muslim

Religion and culture, calling it a rotten and backward culture and saying "the sons of Allah are multiplying like rats" has been accused in France of inciting racial hatred.

Oriana Fallaci, 73, is now living in New York and was unable to attend the Paris court hearing as she has cancer. Her accusers are 11 young Muslim men living in Lyons. If successful, they will set a precedent in French law. Until now only the public prosecutor has been allowed to bring cases alleging incitement to racial hatred.

Ms Fallaci's lawyers and those of her French publisher, Plon, said allowing individuals to bring such cases would create a class of "thought police" tying up writers with endless frivolous lawsuits.

Oriana Fallaci first published her polemic against Islam, titled *The Rage and the Pride*, in an Italian newspaper but such was its impact that it was turned into a best-selling book



Left wing principles and the publishing world

AS this Notebook is being written we are still waiting for the results of the Hutton Inquiry, not least for what it will have to say on the actions of Tony Blair's former smoke and mirrors man, Alastair Campbell.

He is now busy completing his book which is likely to make him a millionaire. His publishers are expected to be Random House. An interesting aspect of this is that the chief executive of Random House is Gail Rebuck, a great friend of Campbell and his partner and the wife of the Downing Street polling guru, Philip Gould.



This summer the PC foursome were on holiday together in Provence, where they also met up with another friend, Rebekah Wade, editor of *The Sun*.

Until they were bought out by the German media giant Bertelsmann, Random House in Britain had owned

a whole group of once-independent publishers, including Chatto

& Windus and Jonathan Cape. The *Sunday Telegraph* of 29th March 1998 published a revealing profile on Gail Rebuck, the dynamic lady who had been Chairman and Chief Executive of Random House in Britain since 1992. The daughter of affluent Baltic Jewish immigrants, she made £1 million in 1989 when she sold her own company, Century-Hutchinson, to Random House. The report quoted one of her author friends as saying: "She's made piles of money, but she keeps true to some principles on the left."

It would be interesting to know what those particular principles were, but they were not explained.

Nigerian NHS tourists - the latest

MUCH has been revealed, particularly in *Identity*, on the scandal of the NHS health tourists which is costing us well over £2 billion a year: enough to build 20 new state of the art hospitals!

One hundred thousand foreigners turn up at emergency wards each year claiming to have suddenly fallen ill. Just look at these two Nigerian case studies, as typical examples, recently reported in the *News of the World*.

Bible college boss Kunle Macaulay has lived in Nigeria 30 years – but religiously flies to Britain to con free NHS treatment as often as possible. Wealthy Kunle, whose children live in the UK, openly boasts about having his own British GP. He told a *News of the World* investigator:

"Our Nigerian health service has some problems. We don't have enough facilities or the right medicines. People like me cannot afford to let that affect our health so we travel abroad to have treatment and check-ups. I'm definitely going to check my eyes, my teeth and also check my body. It's just check, check, check."

Nigerian businessman Kola Ashimi has sickle cell anaemia and needs regular treatment – but he would rather fly to Britain and grab free NHS care than trust his local hospital in Lagos.

He does not live in the UK or pay our taxes and is not entitled to NHS facilities. But he brags: "I travel to England very regularly. I go frequently for my clothing business as well as my check-ups. It's very important to keep in touch with the doctors there – they know more about me."

Kola Ashimi was once refused treatment by a medic (I suppose he was a 'racist'?) who insisted he wasn't entitled. But that has not put him off making return trips to rip us off again.

No wonder Richard Rawlins, consultant orthopaedic surgeon at Bedford Hospital, said that unless we introduced entitlement cards, the alternative will be total anarchy with the British NHS becoming responsible for medical care of three-quarters of the world's population.

An unheeded warning

"BY its criminal folly in refusing to place any restrictions whatsoever on this influx (of immigrants) into Britain, the Tory Government, unconcerned with looking after our children's future, is ensuring that the racial strife we see enacted in South Africa comes to Britain."

Full support is given to this policy by both Labour and Liberal Parties. Yet when did they ask the people their views on this burning issue?

"Public opinion polls conducted by four national newspapers before and during the Notting Hill riots showed that 80 per cent of the British people wanted coloured immigration stopped. Tory, Labour and Liberal politicians make great play with the word 'democracy' – government of the people, by the people, for the people. They should therefore consult the people on this issue."

John Bean writing in *Combat*, December 1959.

Well, for making such utterances I was dubbed a fascist. And in case you are thinking you missed it, they never did "consult the people".

JUSTICE FOR LEE MASSEY

YORKSHIRE BNP DEMONSTRATION

The name Lee Massey is virtually unknown outside of Dewsbury. Lee, 30, a Dewsbury Celtic rugby player and father of a three-year-old girl was brutally attacked several weeks ago by a gang of Iraqi asylum seekers. Yet the media has refused to report on this disgusting crime.

The gang of Iraqis ambushed customers at a pub in Dewsbury wounding two with knives before mowing down Lee in a speeding car and then reversing back over him. This attack left Lee in intensive care and another two men being treated for stab wounds.

However this has not been the first instance of violence involving the same Iraqi asylum seekers. It was in fact the third in as many weeks. But the police, who initially arrested five Iraqi men, have released them all on police bail - shocking when you consider the nature of their crimes.

Whilst everyone has heard the name Stephen Lawrence and we are all reminded of his murder at every opportunity, the media has stayed

extremely tight lipped about the near murder of Lee Massey.

Media Cover Up

On Sunday 26th of October Nick Cass the Dewsbury BNP Organiser and Yorkshire's number one Euro candidate organised a demonstration outside both the Yorkshire Television building and the BBC building in Leeds.

Over 60 Nationalists met up in a car park and marched to the Yorkshire TV building on Kirkstall Road in Leeds. Those on the march carried placards with pictures of Lee Massey on them and there was a large banner with the slogan 'Justice For Lee Massey' on it.

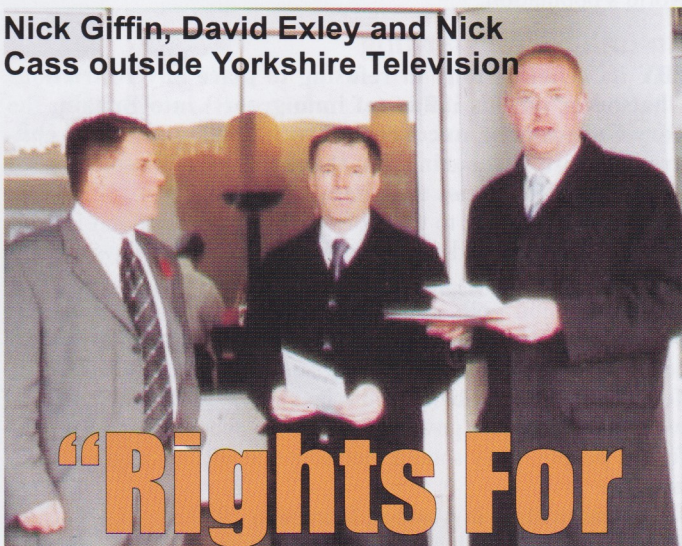
When we reached the YTV building Nick Cass, Nick Griffin and Councillor David Exley went to the door to hand over copies of our leaflets. Chants of "Justice for Lee Massey" and "Rights for Whites" were heard echoing down the road.

We then marched through Leeds handing out leaflets before we reached the BBC building in the centre of the city. The BBC had however been tipped off about the demo and had locked themselves in. They may not have seen us but they certainly heard us!

After a short demo outside the BBC building we marched back to the car park and dispersed. The procession passed off totally peacefully and hundreds of leaflets were handed out. This event goes to show that we can have extremely useful controlled demonstrations without confrontation as long as they are planned correctly and provided sufficient numbers can be mobilised at such short notice that potential opponents are caught napping.

At time of going to press Lee Massey still is yet to regain consciousness.

Nick Giffin, David Exley and Nick Cass outside Yorkshire Television



"Rights For Whites"

JUSTICE FOR LEE MASSEY

Nationalists demonstrate outside



† Tony North, Trafalgar Club member and the head of the BNP's West Country Euro list, receives his three-year members' Trafalgar Club umbrella from the TC secretary.

The Trafalgar Club

THE FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER of the BNP's Trafalgar Club was held in the ancient city of Gloucester on Saturday 18th October – as always, the nearest weekend to Trafalgar Day itself. A record number of more than seventy members and guests enjoyed a fine hotel meal, centred on traditional roast beef, in a top quality private dining room.

After the dinner, a number of first year members were presented with their distinctive Trafalgar Club ties, and five members who had just finished paying their third year's dues were given their equally unique Trafalgar Club umbrellas.

The main event of the evening was the keynote speech by British National Party chairman, Nick Griffin. Mr. Griffin gave examples of some of the big steps forward made by the BNP over the previous year, with particular emphasis on progress made with the help of Trafalgar Club funds.

In particular he outlined six of the most significant victories gained by the party's Legal Department. "In a country ruled by ex-lawyers, for the benefit of lawyers, it is vital that we fight for our rights – and the rights of all native Britons – in the courts," remarked Mr. Griffin, "and our successes over the last year have served notice on the Establishment that we are now doing just that."

After a late night of socialising, meeting old friends and making new ones, nearly fifty of the guests gathered the following morning for a guided tour of historic Gloucester. With so many present, the BNP contingent had to divide into three groups, each led by a very knowledgeable and friendly local guide.

Fine weather, great company, good food – and more than a glimpse of the history of one of our finest old cities. What more could you ask for? See you next year!

The club that makes the difference

TRAFALGAR CLUB members make a real difference to the British National Party.

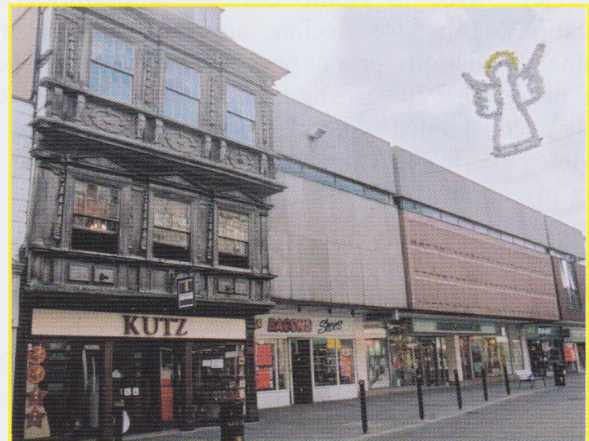
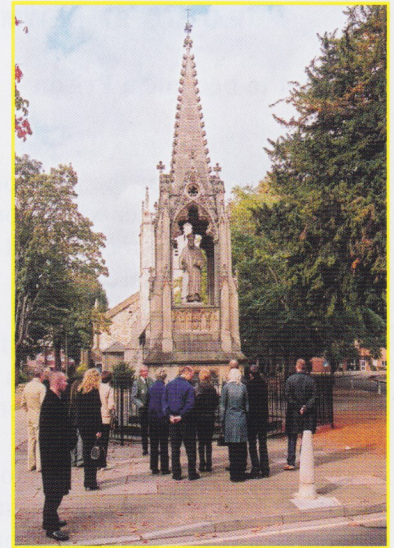
They pledge a minimum of £15 a month, in return for which they are entered into a prize draw every month, receive occasional special internal bulletins, and are entitled to attend the annual club dinner free of charge.

In addition every fully paid up first year member receives a **TRAFALGAR CLUB** tie (or personalised organiser file for ladies). The tie carries the first two 'words' of Nelson's semaphore signal before the Battle of Trafalgar – "England Expects". Second year members receive a fine enamel badge and third year members a specially-designed umbrella.

The **TRAFALGAR CLUB** is always seeking new members. Please telephone **0870 75 76 267** to join and receive your payment card.

Our day in Gloucester

† A guide tells one BNP sightseeing group how Bishop John Hooper was burnt at the stake in February 1555 by 'Bloody' Mary for refusing to recant his Protestant faith. Only a few hundred yards away a decapitated wooden angel on the side of the 15th century New Inn reminds us of anti-Catholic intolerance as well. Britain has been a happier country for leaving such religious hatreds behind – but such history should serve as a warning of the danger of importing foreign fanaticisms today.



† The 'Old Blue' House is one of Gloucester's surviving Jacobean buildings. Even older properties survived to its right until 1969, when Labour council vandals had them torn down and replaced by ghastly concrete boxes. All such culturally Marxist 'developments' in our ancient towns and cities will be systematically demolished and replaced with new traditional style buildings once the BNP is in power.



† The tower of Gloucester Cathedral. 'Great Peter', the three ton main bell, rang as the guide was explaining that the lower half of the building on the right dates back to the thirteenth century and was used for a sitting of Parliament under Edward II.

Speakers' Corner

P.O. BOX 97, NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK, CB8 8WT, ENGLAND/ Email: identitymatters@yahoo.co.uk

How not to become a Prison Officer

I applied for the position of Prison Custody Officer with Group 4 and was invited to a recruitment day in Leeds. The start of the day consisted of aptitude tests and personality profiles. I successfully completed these tests and was put forward for a preliminary vetting interview.

At 2.00pm I sat down, clutching a wad of application forms, in front of a young girl from Group 4 personnel. Due to Home Office regulations, I had to declare any criminal convictions, past or present. I told the girl that 20 years ago, when I was a misguided youth, I was convicted of drink-driving. Would it affect my application? She smiled and said it should pose no problem as it was so long ago and I had done no wrong since.

I was then asked to fill in one of numerous forms. This particular one asked if I was a member of, quote: "Any of these racist organizations: National Front, Combat 18, BNP".

Initially, I was going to put

NO, on the grounds that the BNP is not a racist organisation. Then I thought "I have nothing to hide" so I told the girl I was a member of the BNP. She looked aghast, so I told her not worry; I did not bite! I then asked her if this would be detrimental to my application. She stammered that she did not know, she would have to speak to her supervisor. After a 10 minute wait I was ushered into another office where a second, much bigger lady, confronted me. I was tersely informed that my application could go no further. I asked why. Was it because of my membership of the BNP? She muttered something about Home Office rules and regs, then told me it was because of my past motoring offence. Yeah, right!

Keith Hart
Leeds

BNP now accessible in Birmingham

In regard to Lee Barnes' excellent article "Secret Truth in the Shadows" in your September issue,

readers may be interested to know that Birmingham Central Library (Europe's largest) was brought to task by BNP West Midlands Regional Organiser Councillor Simon Darby for the very reasons Lee Barnes gave, i.e. "denying the public access to the BNP website".

Library users in Birmingham can now gain access to our party's website. The added bonus is that the BNP gained some excellent coverage in the *Birmingham Post*, *Birmingham Evening Mail* and the *Birmingham Sunday Mercury*, with one paper describing how the "debonair Mr Darby" was fighting for free speech for all!!

Louisa Beckett-Smith
Halesowen

The changing face of Birmingham

Around 1953-54 my Granddad worked in Birmingham. He used to lodge in Witton Road, Aston, in the week and return home for the weekend. When I worked on a newspaper in the area ten years ago I took a look at the Electoral Roll for 1954 as I wanted to find the names of the couple he lodged with. Every family name in the street was typically English with a couple of Irish or Scottish names. I recently took a look at a current Roll and nearly every name is Asian!

This is an example of how our poorer, less articulate people, have been dispossessed by the liberal-left hegemony. They have been driven out of their communities and deculturalised just as surely as the American Indians and the Australian Aborigines were before them.

We have been de-humanised by the repetition of the slander that we were all slavers and thereby guilty. This slander allows others to mistreat our people because we do not count and the guilt is designed to make us feel that it is justified that we

IN MEMORIAM

In memory of my pre-war school chums

Albert Brinkworth
Archibald Bursey
John Ponsford-Ellis
Thomas Merrifield
Donald Middleton

Who lost their lives in the Second World War.
Also in memory of an Army comrade: Norman Knight.
Who was murdered by the Stern Gang in Palestine.
All were of yeoman stock, their families having lived in Britain for centuries.

They died young before they had had time to father their kind and pass their qualities on to the next generation.

A tragic, irreplaceable loss.

*Verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt
'Achates'*

are pushed out. "We did it to them, now let them do it to us", say the bleeding heart liberals. They are in fact masochists who want the weaker and less educated of us to suffer for them.

This is a cause not only for compassion but also for great anger.

Humphrey Gittens
Birmingham

Ethnic group "predisposed to diabetes"

Central News TV reported in its mid-day programme on October 9th that the Sandwell (West Midlands) General Hospital has opened a £150,000 centre to cope with the increasing number of people with diabetes. Consultant physician Dr Doug Robinson said: "The area we serve has more than the national average of diabetes sufferers with higher than average complications."

In the mid-day news the announcer said that there was a huge increase in the incidence of diabetes in the community because of the influx of "an ethnic predisposition to the disease" of people coming in. But he did not say which ethnic group is so predisposed. This part of the news item was cut in the later news. I wonder why!

David Hamilton
E-mail

Soft on crime

Barely a day goes by without media exposure of liberal-left moves to: 1. Shorten all prison sentences because we have the most overcrowded prisons in Europe. 2. Downgrade crimes so that burglary and mugging appear as unimportant as apple scrumping. 3. Release vicious criminals early. 4. Reduce police numbers due to "shortage of money" (It is needed to pay for the war in Iraq). 5. Inject politically correct high rankers into the police force and anywhere else where they can apply the liberal gospel. 6. Shovelling tax payers' money at lawyers to "spring" known criminals or 'asylum seekers' who have been refused permission to stay - back out

on the streets on 'technicalities'.

In these and many other ways do liberals strive towards disorder. Some paedophiles believe they are doing a favour to the children they defile. Liberal-lefties feel the same way towards Britain's public order

A. Lockwood
Cambridgeshire

The long term plan

In the June issue of *Identity* John Maddox presented a precis of Bob Rowthorn's views on immigration. What it shows is that the "Left" can support nationalist policies providing they are justified from, the standpoint of social justice, economics and democracy. What is needed is not so much a coalition with the Left as a pragmatic consensus on such issues.

Nationalist thinkers should not be afraid to develop a long range strategy. The objective is to get the BNP elected into government. Beyond that (and concurrent with the process of getting elected) you have to consider the prospects for the continuation of nationalist policy over and above party political fortunes. Policies are more important than parties. The principal planks of nationalist philosophy are immigration and sovereignty. These will form the basis of a new cross party consensus, a consensus which will prevail in the future parliament. Just as there is a pro-immigration consensus and a pro-EU consensus today between the major parties, there will be an anti-immigration consensus and a pro-sovereignty consensus in the future. Whoever the official opposition to the future BNP government may be, they will be forced, by the strength of public opinion, to accept the important features of BNP policy. If they don't they will never get elected.

That process is already occurring as the other parties are forced to steal our clothes. The intellectual Left will never be persuaded to stop immigration or leave the EU on the grounds of racial pride or patriotism. They can, however, be persuaded to do those things for other reasons; concern

over the effect immigration has on workers' wages and concern over the threat posed by the EU to our native democracy are examples. On this basis a consensus regarding these two most important planks of policy could be built and it would allow the future parliament to implement a nationalist strategy over several decades rather than merely over the tenure of a single party.

Patrick Cannell
e-mail

Standards set high in the BNP

I recently joined the BNP and have helped out in the best way I can by subscribing to *Identity* and by buying merchandise and by posting leaflets with fellow friends. It makes me proud to be in the Party where morals are high and I congratulate the Party Chairman, Nick Griffin, for disowning Cllr Luke Smith, as this disgraced councillor was in a drunken mess. Thank goodness for Nick Griffin in putting the interests of the Party first and for his love of Britain. Forward we fight, and fight forever we shall!

Joshua Seymour
Ashby-De-la-Zouch

The power of prayer

I have for some years been a church-warden in the Church of England, an institution which gets dafter and wetter by the day and smaller, but which, with its wonderful buildings and glorious liturgy, is indispensable to Englishness (or at least to my idea of Englishness).

So, as a churchman, I was delighted to read in the newspapers the other week that scientists have now proved that prayer works. Delighted, but not surprised. Of course it works! When I joined the BNP a couple of years ago we held no seats, so every day I prayed (and still do) "Lord, prosper the fortunes of the British National Party and confound its enemies". And now we hold eighteen seats! I rest my case.

John Bell
Slough

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By-Election Results Analysis

By **TONY LECOMBER**, BNP Branch Development Officer

THE RECENT BY-ELECTIONS in the North of England by-election results were disappointing, but not totally unexpected. By-elections in Mixenden ward in Halifax and in Lanehead ward in Burnley are both wards in which the British National Party has won this year. There was every expectation on the face of it that when both these wards went to election on 16th October that the party might take both.

However, there was always going to be a problem in Burnley for the simple reason that the by-election was due to the resignation of one of our own Councillors who had disgraced himself at the party's Red-White-and-Blue and was promptly disowned by the party. The prospect of going before the electorate after just five months and saying: "Sorry, we had a bad candidate last time – please vote for us again" was always going to be a difficult sale. Electorates don't like going to the polls more often than they have to and we were understandably punished for it. The genesis of this unsuitable candidate was that in the run-up to the deadline for close of nominations, one of our prospective candidates pulled out. Ready for just this eventuality, Burnley's Organiser had a blank Certificate of Authority form, signed off by the party's nominating officer – this writer. Faced with no candidate at all, he signed up his own nephew with the promise: "Don't worry, you won't win". In truth, this promise made by countless election agents by all parties is the single biggest cause of by-elections some 6-9 months down the line when the 'lucky' winning candidate finds that they really don't have the time to be a councillor at all.

Back in May when the party won Lanehead the result was BNP 688, Labour 623, LibDem 365, Ind 311. This gave us a comfortable winning margin of 65 votes. Fast forward to last month and the results were: BNP 357, Labour 464, LibDem 1070, Ind 127, Con 98. The appearance of a Conservative candidate was due to the bullying one associates with Conservative Central office ordering their people to stand and take votes away from the BNP. It very likely worked, though one wonders how long local Tories will go along with this idea just to come last and get a humiliating 4% of the vote?

Our vote went down by 331, Labour's by 159 and the Independent by 184. The Lib Dem's vote went up by a whopping 705. The turnout rose from 45% to 52% which accounts for the extra votes in this election.

There are three stories here in these two elections and the tale of the Conservatives is important. In Burnley they were humiliated and in Halifax they chose not to stand, despite pressure from their Head Office to do so, having realised that they were on a hiding to nothing in a strong Labour area. The Tories appear to be on the way down and this is a good thing for the BNP. The second story is that our party, the BNP, did not win where once we did so – and more of that later. Lastly is the tale of the winning Lib Dems – 51% in Burnley and 49% in Halifax. Clearly these were stunning wins – the Lib Dems appear to be on the way up and we need a more effective approach with them.

Even so, the LibDems would be unwise to crow too soon. The Burnley by-election had the BNP at a particular disadvantage and next June when we put up a full slate of candidates will the LibDems match us? They've not done that for 20 years!

Furthermore, this May our electoral showing was very strong, coming no lower than second with 7 first places and 6 seconds. By contrast, in the 13 seats the BNP contested in May, the LibDems didn't stand in five, won in just one, came second in another and took five 3rd places and one 5th place.

While we were off to a poor start in Burnley owing to the circumstances surrounding the by-election, we weren't helped by the fact that control of the campaign was in the hands of someone electorally inexperienced who felt that Burnley could do it all by themselves (with a small helping hand from two nearby groups) and that canvassing was not required (this at a time when the LibDems had mobilised the whole of East Lancashire and beyond). Later it was realised that canvassing was required and that more help was needed to do this, but by that time it was too late. The Lib Dems had already canvassed very effectively and in so doing had grabbed the ward by the scruff of the neck. Only an equally hard-fought canvassing operation running at the same time could possibly have held the Lib Dems in check, although given the circumstances giving rise to the election it was always probable that we wouldn't have won regardless of what we did. It might, however, have improved our vote so that instead of coming third, we'd at least have come second.

At the same time, the party was hit by Robin Evans, our Councillor in Blackburn, running to the local press claiming our Councillors in Burnley were 'useless'. This disgraceful public attack came at the worst possible time and LibDem propagandists seized upon it gleefully. Robin Evans is no longer a Councillor for the British National Party and our party officials, including elected Councillors, must recognise the need for internal discipline. Burnley Councillors are to be commended for their discipline and restraint in the face of this provocation for not indulging in a public slanging match through the media which was clearly the hoped for outcome.

While our campaign was hit by Robin Evans, we didn't help ourselves by not explaining to the electorate the reason for the by-election in the first place. Instead of saying "We booted this



Nick Geri our successful candidate in Grays Riverside Ward for Thurrock Council.

councillor out because he was unsuitable", it was portrayed by the LibDems as a case of: "He was a disgrace and had to resign" The implication being that the council made him resign. A leaflet outlining this was obstructed and then when it was produced, left undelivered. This was a major avoidable error and it cost us dear.

It's true that the ward had been won in the May without canvassing, but this was because all the parties were stretched and therefore equal. In a by-election situation it should have been obvious that more resources would be put into the campaign by the other parties and that we needed to match them.

What this demonstrates is that we need to apply a more professional approach to all elections – especially those we have a shout of winning in. To that end a tactical doctrine for contesting elections is to be drawn up by the party's National Elections Officer, Eddy Butler. It remains the case that the BNP is still growing, still evolving and that we're not quite as professional as we sometimes think we are. Nevertheless, we're continually improving and a small set back like this isn't to be wondered at or made cause for despair.

In Halifax, our prospects were much brighter. We won the ward in January with a hard fought canvassing campaign, but failed to build on this in May when, without the same intensive effort, we could only come second. Even so our vote went up from 679 in January to 700 in May, but the Lib Dem vote went up from 651 to 986 and up again last month to 1210 clearly the inheritor of Labour's declining vote (641 in January and 475 last month) and the lack of an independent (142 votes in January).

The increase in the BNP vote from May to last month must surely be put down to the absence of the Tory. While welcome, this means that we have stood still in electoral terms while the LibDems have stolen a march on us.

Factors for the LibDems improving their performance include £10,000 in wages spent on workers for that ward alone from our win in January (a gift from LibDem HQ to Halifax LibDems). This implies at least two full time workers, possibly three for that ward alone as the expenditure was from February to May. In addition, the LibDem candidate received a huge sympathy vote (the by-election was due to the death of the candidate's LibDem husband). LibDem election material was quite shameless in this regard and LibDem workers freely admitted this was a major reason for their high vote.

Our own campaign was energetic and totalled two canvassing sweeps across most of the ward and three sweeps in some streets. However, there were other streets which only had one sweep. Clearly, given the result, this canvassing effort needed to have been more intense.

Nevertheless, while neither of these election results were as good as we might have hoped for, it remains a fact that despite a poorly thought out campaign in Burnley which suffered several own goals and where our vote went down to rock bottom at 17%, this percentage is easily enough to win elected office next year in Strasbourg in the European Parliament. Likewise in Mixenden, if the 32% is replicated around Yorkshire then we will have yet another MEP.

The fact is that no party can ever win them all and it is unreal-

istic to expect a continual story of unstoppable success. It will always be a case of 3 steps forward and two steps back. The important thing to do is learn from campaigns and resolve to do better.

The other election which has not been mentioned within Identity before was the election the month before last of Nick Geri for the British National Party onto Thurrock Council for Riverside ward. Nick Geri romped home with a winning margin of 170 votes having polled 552 votes to the Conservatives 382. The campaign was directed by the party's Elections Officer Eddy Butler who put together the winning campaign back in May of Ray Johns for Broxbourne, Rosedale. The distinguishing character of a 'Butler election campaign' is little blanket leafleting, just lots of canvassing where the leaflets are given to people face to face with a friendly political message. A solid 3-sweep campaign followed by a 2-sweep reknock, and a blanket leaflet of the election address in between, constituted the main essentials. This resulted in a powerful campaign which peaked at the right time and which maximised the turnout of 'our' voters. Fighting Riverside in a first-time effort, the BNP campaign pummelled Labour in this long-time Labour ward so effectively that the Conservatives, whose message was a cheekily watered down version of the BNP's campaign, leapfrogged Labour to come second. The turnout, at 22%, was low but this was nearly 50% up on May when it was just 16% – a testament to increased voter interest when the BNP takes its case to the people.

While it's true that you can't win them all – witness Mixenden and Lanehead – we did at least win Riverside to break into 'white flight' Essex for the first time ever.

AT-A-GLANCE: Results & Comparisons

Mixenden Ward - January

BNP	679 (29%)
LD	651 (28%)
Lab.....	641 (27%)
Con.....	214 (9%)
Ind.....	142 (6%)

Mixenden Ward - May

LD	986 (39%)
BNP	700 (28%)
Lab.....	682 (27%)
Con.....	136 (5%)

Mixenden Ward - October

LD	1210 (49%)
BNP ..	801 (32%)
Lab....	475 (19%)

Lanehead Ward - Burnley

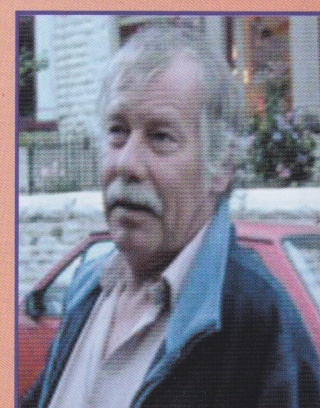
LD	1070 (51%)
Lab....	474 (22%)
BNP ..	357 (17%)
Ind.....	127 (6%)
Con...	98 (4%)

Grays Riverside Ward

BNP	552 (38%)
Con.....	382 (26%)
Lab.....	374 (25%)
LD	137 (9%)



Heath Clegg – Halifax

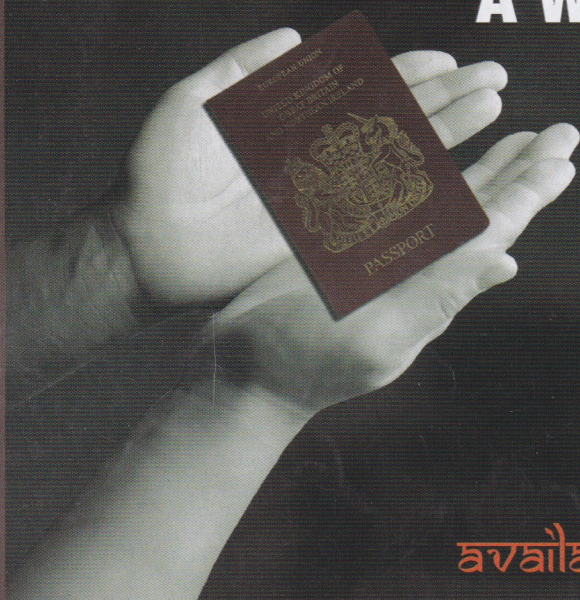


John Cave – Burnley

"this percentage is easily enough to win elected office next year in Strasbourg in the European Parliament"

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Please complete and return to: The Secretary, PO Box 841, Balsham, Cambs CB1 6WF

NAME..... TEL. No.

ADDRESS.....

..... POST CODE..... E-MAIL.....

I enclose a family membership fee of £35 for one year (please give your name and address on this side and names and ages of others on separate paper) ☐

I enclose my fee of £25 for one year ☐

I enclose my fee of £12 for one year and qualify for the reduced rate as:

OAP ☐ Unwaged ☐ Student ☐ (Please send photocopied proof of entitlement)

Are you under 24? if so state age..... you qualify for membership of the Young BNP at no extra cost.

Do you wish to be an active member of the party? Yes / No

Please list any skills or facilities you have which may be of use to the BNP:

Cheques payable to 'British National Party' or 'British Heritage'.